SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE ELECTRIC POWER SURVEYS
OMB NUMBER 1905-0129

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Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
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Part A

Background and Purpose

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is required to publish, and otherwise make available to Federal government agencies, State and local governments, the electric power industry, and the general public, independent, high-quality statistical data that reflect national electric capacity, generation, sales, trade, transmission, and pricing. To meet this obligation, the Electric Power Division of the EIA has developed statistical surveys that encompass many significant electric power industry activities in the United States. The EIA is requesting a 3-year approval for six surveys designed to collect this electric power information. However, upon approval, the EIA will continue using the existing forms to collect data for the remainder of 2007 and will begin using the revised forms in 2008.

The information collection proposed in this supporting statement has been reviewed in light of applicable information quality guidelines. It has been determined that the information will be collected, maintained, and used in a manner consistent with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the DOE, and the EIA information quality guidelines.

Terms of Clearance

In November 2004, the OMB authorized the EIA to collect information under OMB No. 1905-0129 using the EIA Form Numbers: 411, 412, 423, 767, 826, 860, 860M, 861, 906, and 920. At the time, OMB issued five terms of clearance which are listed below, along with the EIA response.

OMB Comment on Form EIA-411:

The EIA will delay implementation of Form EIA-411, Schedule 7, until January 2006, so that industry stakeholders may have an opportunity to update their reporting systems and processes.

EIA Reply:

Implementation of Schedule 7 of the Form EIA-411 was delayed until January 2006 to allow the NERC regions and their members to update their reporting systems. Since then, only five of the eight regions have submitted the data to the EIA. Recently, the NERC has proposed to establish a Transmission Availability Data System (TADS) to replace Schedule 7. While the EIA and the NERC have had preliminary discussions, the EIA is not prepared at this time to accept this proposal. The EIA will continue to consult with the NERC and encourage them to make their proposal available to the rest of the Federal government.

OMB Comment on Confidentiality:
The EIA will not alter its existing confidentiality provisions for forms 423, 826, 906, and 920. Although the EIA proposed a change to confidentiality provisions that would have led to a release of firm-level data 6 months after the report year, OMB does not approve this proposal at this time. However, EIA is encouraged to review its overall policies concerning aging firm level data and may resubmit a justification to release sensitive firm data based on this review and further consultation with stakeholders for OMB's reconsideration.

EIA Reply:
The EIA held consultations with its stakeholders and reviewed the comments received from the April 4, 2007 Federal Register notice. Taking all of that into account, the EIA proposes only to release the monthly energy service providers' data (collected on Form EIA-826) 9 months after the reporting month, as the annual data for these respondents are already released to the public 9 months after the end of the reporting year, when the Electric Power Annual is released. The EIA will continue to withhold the other sensitive data from the public, in accordance with the applicable laws, except for State-level aggregations which pass EIA primary disclosure protection criteria.

OMB Comment on the Confidentiality Statement in the Form Instructions:
The EIA shall review statements on protecting data in the instructions for each form. If the majority of the information collected on the form is public information and will not be protected, EIA shall note this at the beginning of the statement prior to the description of the information that EIA will protect as sensitive. This statement currently appears at the end of the provisions regarding confidentiality of information on some survey instructions.

EIA Reply:
The EIA reviewed the provisions regarding confidentiality of information on each form's instructions. Each data protection section now begins with a statement explaining that the majority of the information collected on the form is public information and will not be treated as sensitive. The remainder of the section describes in detail the information that EIA will treat as sensitive and how it will be handled and, if applicable, disseminated.

OMB Comment on the Form EIA-412:
Form EIA-412 is approved as a standby. If the EIA decides to implement Form EIA-412 and collect information under the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA), the EIA will redesign the form and submit it with a Form 83-C to OMB for approval. The redesigned Form EIA-412 shall have separate forms or schedules for utilities and nonutilities and shall also clearly distinguish CIPSEA protected information by collecting this information on a separate form or schedule from non-CIPSEA protected information. The EIA may include CIPSEA and non-CIPSEA protected information on the same form for nonutilities if the CIPSEA

protected information is clearly identified on the form, and the EIA provides a justification as to why a separate form for CIPSEA protected information is not feasible or practical.

EIA Reply:
The EIA has decided to cancel the Form EIA-412 due to a lack of resources.

OMB Comment on the Form EIA-411
When the EIA requests an extension of this package, the agency should provide OMB with additional information on Form EIA-411, Schedule 7, including details on how the information was used, duplication with other public sources of transmission information, input from NERC and its regions with respect to the burden associated with reporting the information, and any concerns expressed by stakeholders with regard to the quality of the survey data.

EIA Reply:
The EIA is using the data to monitor reliability planning, track changes in outage rates, and determine issues affecting transmission outages. The data are not duplicative with other public sources of transmission information. The EIA has been coordinating these issues with the NERC. As mentioned above, the EIA has been briefed recently by the NERC on a proposal that may serve the needs of both the NERC and the Federal government and keep the burden on industry to a minimum. To this end, the NERC is proposing to establish a Transmission Availability Data System (TADS). They have recently released their proposal for public comment. It is the intent of the NERC that the data needs for the Federal government will be collected within the TADS and that the EIA could use the NERC as the agent for collecting and processing the information and avoid any issues related to duplication. Further discussions are needed to come to a final determination on this matter.

EIA Proposals
The EIA has conducted a project, Electricity 2008, to evaluate its electric power surveys to determine if changes need to be made to more accurately collect a comprehensive set of electric power industry information while reducing the respondent burden and EIA processing time. As part of this project, the EIA has consulted with data providers and data users to design a set of electric power surveys that reflect the suggestions of both groups. Similar efforts were undertaken with the Electricity 2002 and Electricity 2005 Projects. Electricity 2002 essentially discarded all of the existing survey forms, processing systems, and reports and developed new ones in response to the major changes to the electricity industry that were occurring at that time. Included in this effort was the development of the Internet Data Collection (IDC) System. Response to the IDC has expanded to the point that the EIA Electricity Power Division uses the Internet to collect over 31,000 of the 35,000 electricity survey forms that are submitted each year.

In 2003, 1 year prior to the end of the previous approval period (November 2004), the EIA requested and the OMB approved the Form EIA-920 which was designed to collect electric power generation, fuel consumption, fuel heat content and fossil fuel stocks from combined heat

and power plants. Also, at that time, OMB approved modifications to the Form EIA-826 and Form EIA-861, enabling the EIA to begin collecting information on electric power use in the transportation sector. Electricity 2005 was a more modest effort that modified the surveys by including questions on electricity transmission and fuel switching capabilities.

In the current proposal, the EIA is proposing the merging of five forms into two. In summary, this project has four major objectives:

- To merge the existing Form EIA-906 "Power Plant Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," as well as transferring operational boiler-level information from the Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report," to the proposed new Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." This would capture, for the first time on one form fossil fuel receipts, consumption, and stocks to ensure that these data balance, improving the quality of the data.
- To require companies currently reporting on the FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuel for Electric Plants," to report cost and quality of fuel information on the Form EIA-923. This would enable the EIA to capture all of the fossil fuel receipts data on one form for the first time for the entire industry. The FERC has agreed to consider terminating the FERC Form 423 in favor of the information proposed to be collected on the Form EIA-923.
- To transfer the static information collected on Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report," to the Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."
- To discontinue Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report," Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," as their data would be subsumed on other forms.

In addition to addressing the OMB terms of clearance and the current EIA form proposals, this supporting statement addresses the information needs of government (Federal, State, and local) agencies, utilities, nonutility power producers, investment analysts, consumers, and other stakeholders interested in analyzing and monitoring the changing electric power industry. This request is made for the clearance of the following six EIA electric power survey forms:

- Form EIA-411, "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report"
- Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report"
- Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"
- Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"
- Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report"
- Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

All of these forms are mandatory surveys and all are solely sponsored and conducted by the EIA. Copies of the proposed forms, instructions, and their cover letters are contained in Appendix C.

A. Justification

A.1. Legal Justification

The authority for the data collections is derived from the following provisions:

Section 13(b), 15 U.S.C. §772(b), of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEA Act), Public Law 93-275, outlines the types of individuals subject to the data collection authority delegated to the Administrator and the general parameters of the type of data which can be required. Section 13(b) states:

> "All persons owning or operating facilities or business premises who are engaged in any phase of energy supply or major energy consumption shall make available to the [Secretary] such information and periodic reports, records, documents, and other data relating to the purposes of this Act, including full identification of all data and projections as to source, time, and methodology of development, as the [Secretary] may prescribe by regulation or order as necessary or appropriate for the proper exercise of functions under this Act."

The objectives of the FEA Act are set forth in Section 5(b), 15 U.S.C. §764(b), of the FEA Act, which states that the Secretary shall, to the extent (s)he is authorized by Section 5(a) of the FEA Act,

> "(2) assess the adequacy of energy resources to meet demands in the immediate and longer range future for all sectors of the economy and for the general public;...
>
> (9) collect, evaluate, assemble, and analyze energy information on reserves, production, demand, and related economic data;...
>
> (12) perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law."

As the authority for invoking Section 5(b) above, Section 5(a), and 15 U.S.C. §764(a), of the FEA Act in turn states:

> "Subject to the provisions and procedures set forth in this Act, the [Secretary] shall be responsible for such actions as are taken to assure that adequate provision is made to meet the energy needs of the Nation. To that end, he shall make such plans and direct and conduct such programs related to the production, conservation, use, control, distribution, rationing, and allocation of all forms of energy as are appropriate in connection with only those authorities or functions:
>
> (1) specifically transferred to or vested in him by or pursuant to this Act;...

(3) otherwise specifically vested in the [Secretary] by the Congress."

Authority for invoking Section 5(a) of the FEA Act is provided by Section 52, 15 U.S.C. §790(a) and (b), of the FEA Act, which states that the Administrator of the EIA:

> "(a)...[Shall] establish a National Energy Information System...[which] shall contain such information as is required to provide a description of and facilitate analysis of energy supply and consumption...
>
> (b) ...the System shall contain such energy information as is necessary to carry out the Administration's statistical and forecasting activities..., and such energy information as is required to define and permit analysis of...
>
> (1) the institutional structure of the energy supply system, including patterns of ownership and control of mineral fuel and non-mineral energy resources and the production, distribution, and marketing of mineral fuels and electricity;
>
> (2) the consumption of mineral fuels, non-mineral energy resources, and electricity by such classes, sectors, and regions as may be appropriate for the purposes of this Act;
>
> (3) the sensitivity of energy resource reserves, exploration, development, production, transportation, and consumption to economic factors, environmental constraints, technological improvements, and substitutability of alternate energy sources; . . .
>
> (5) ...industrial, labor, and regional impacts of changes and patterns of energy supply and consumption..."

A.2. Needs and Uses of Data on the Electric Power Industry

The electric power industry in the United States currently consists of traditionally regulated entities[1] (also known as electric utilities), as well as nonutility[2] participants, which include electric power marketers. At the end of 2005 (the last full year of final data), there were 3,332

[1] Any entity that generates, transmits, or distributes electricity and recovers the cost of its generation, transmission or distribution assets and operations, either directly or indirectly, through cost-based rates set by a separate regulatory authority (e.g., State Public Service Commission), or is owned by a governmental unit or the consumers that the entity serves. Examples of these entities include: investor-owned entities, public power districts, public utility districts, municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and State and Federal agencies. Electric utilities may have Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval for interconnection agreements and wholesale trade tariffs covering either cost-of-service and/or market-based rates under the authority of the Federal Power Act.

[2] Any entity that generates, transmits, or sells electricity, or sells or trades electricity services and products, where costs are not established and recovered by regulatory authority. Examples of these entities include, but are not limited to, independent power producers, power marketers and aggregators (both wholesale and retail), merchant transmission service providers, self-generation entities, and cogeneration firms with Qualifying Facility Status.

entities involved in retail distribution of electricity, 213 of which were nonutility entities. In the generation portion of the industry, there were an additional 1,865 nonutility entities.

Collectively, the industry owned and operated approximately 978 gigawatts of generating capability, produced nearly 4.1 trillion kilowatthours of electricity, and earned revenues in excess of $298 billion during 2005. In addition, the industry (including the production of useful thermal output) consumed over 1,065 million tons of coal, 231 million barrels of oil products and over 7.0 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, making the industry the single largest consumer of fossil fuels.

Competition in power generation accelerated in response to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order Nos. 888 and 889 in 1996. Those FERC orders required that access to transmission facilities must be shared with all generators on terms and conditions that are the same for all users, including the owners of the facilities. In addition, currently 14 States and the District of Columbia have measures to expand competition at the retail level since the FERC Orders were issued. (Another eight States who had begun to deregulate their retail sales but have suspended these activities, as the anticipated benefits have not materialized.) These initiatives are contributing to significant changes in the industry's structure and operations.

Historically, electric utilities have owned most of the electric generating capacity and produced most of the industry's electricity. In response to the restructuring activities occurring at the State and national levels, the EIA data show major shifts in the industry's structure. For example, in 1996, electric utilities owned 91 percent of the industry's capacity and produced 89 percent of the net electricity generated in the country. However, by 2005, they owned 57 percent of the capacity and provided 63 percent of net generation. The nonutility share of capacity has correspondingly increased from 9 percent to 43 percent and their share of electricity generation is now at 37 percent, up from 11 percent in 1996.

These developments in generation, retail competition, access to transmission facilities, market share, and other industry changes require that the EIA adapt its industry data collection program periodically to reflect their impact to the users of EIA data.

A.2.1. Overview of Data Uses

The proposed set of EIA forms is designed to capture data from the emerging participants (power marketers, and all individuals or entities engaged in the production, sales, or distribution of electricity), as well as the traditional set of utilities. Policy makers, regulators, energy planners, and the electric power industry use much of the electric power data that the EIA collects for all of the issues discussed below and more.

State government regulators and analysts use the EIA electric power data for assessing regional- and State-level market conditions, determining energy and environmental policies, and many other uses. For example, the State of California used EIA electric power data in 2007 to assess supply conditions in that State and to estimate sulfur dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions. In some cases, States have reduced their own data collection efforts with the

intention of relying on the EIA for many of their information needs. The EIA data are particularly important to the States as they are used to meet compliance verification requirements under the Federal Clean Air Act.[3] In the absence of the centralized and public data collection by the EIA, each State would have to undertake its own data collection effort, in many cases requesting duplicative information from firms with electric power industry operations that cross State lines. The EIA data collection ensures consistent data at minimum cost to the public and respondents. In addition to government and power industry customers, the EIA data are the core information source for other private sector and academic analyses of the electric power industry.

A partial listing of recent users of the EIA electric power data is included in Appendix A. Examples of uses of EIA electric power data are:

- Monitoring the electric power industry, its sectors, and reliance on each fuel type
- Monitoring fuel stock inventories during energy or weather emergencies
- Analyzing the progress of renewable energy portfolios
- Analyzing the adequacy of short and long-term electricity supply
- Verifying information provided to State and other Federal agencies in other forums
- Monitoring the transition to open transmission line access
- Evaluating transmission line constraints and system reliability
- Forecasting short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
- Evaluating the need for additional electric generating capacity
- Assessing the degree of market concentration in market-based applications
- Evaluating unbundled retail electricity rates
- Estimating stranded costs of utility generating assets
- Allocating emission credits to individual generators
- Designing future environmental trading programs
- Estimating the cost of environmental equipment to meet standards
- Establishing budgets and standards for air quality programs
- Assessing compliance with existing environmental programs
- Evaluating multi-pollutant control proposals
- Monitoring and analyzing the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
- Providing input to the Environmental Protection Agency's "Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database" (E-GRID), which is used by State regulatory authorities to evaluate their environmental programs

[3] The Clean Air Act, as amended, is codified at 42 USC, Chapter 85.

- Developing programs for the Clean Air Act's Acid Rain Program
- Developing regulations to comply with such statutes as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Modeling air quality rules and procedures
- Monitoring the cost and quality of the fossil fuels used to generate electricity
- Monitoring sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases
- Monitoring the progress towards retail competition.

A.2.2. Overview of Data Collections

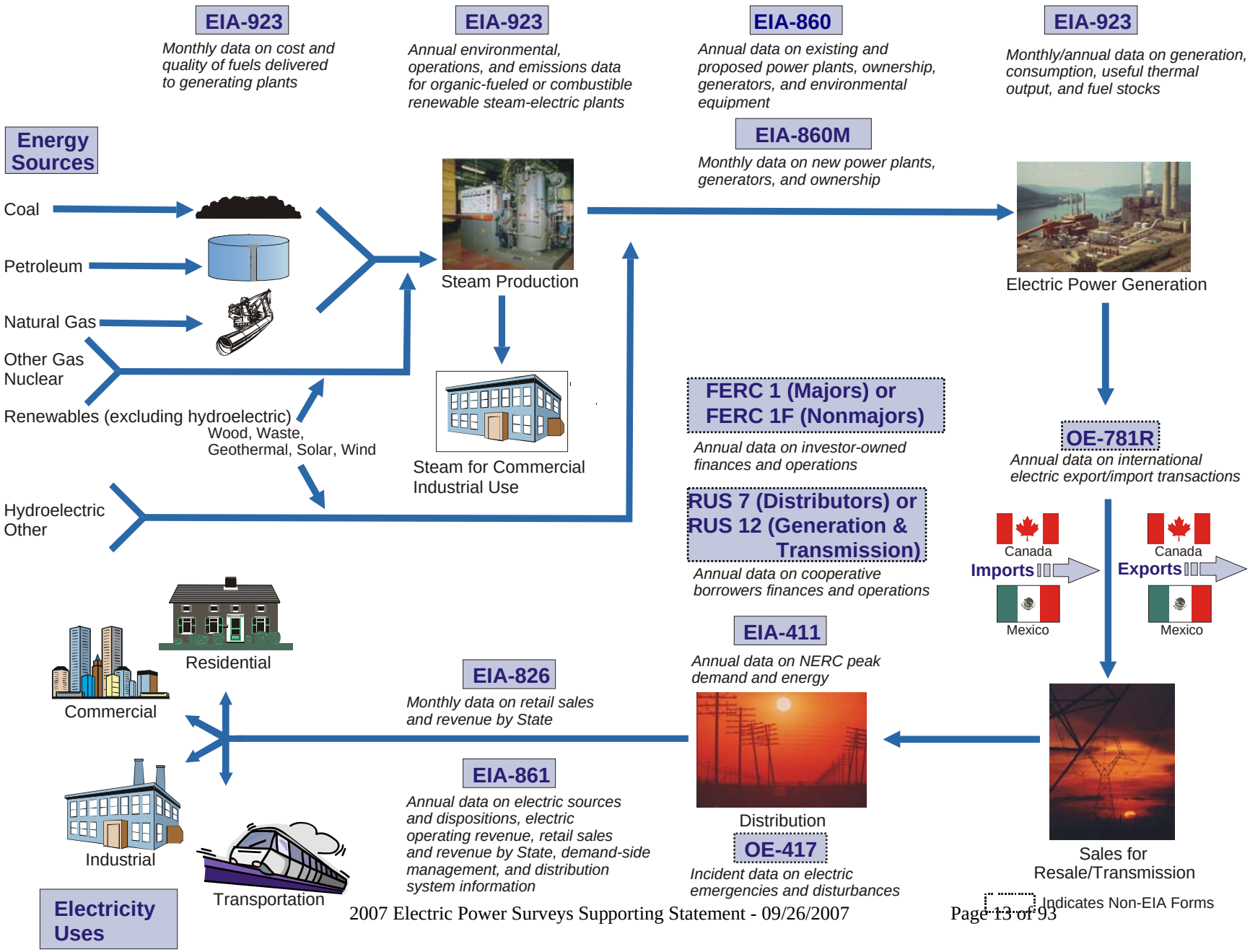
The EIA electric power data forms will collect a full range of information about the industry, while minimizing respondent burden and avoiding duplicate data collection. Most of the EIA electric power data are collected annually; the remainder is collected monthly. Each annual form has a different set (or subset) of respondents, as data are collected to focus on each sector of the electric power industry. The monthly forms collect information only from a sample/subset of the overall universe in order to minimize the burden on the industry.

The information to be collected will provide important profiles for each major portion of the electric power industry, such as:

1) electricity generation (i.e., fuel consumption, electric generation, fuel stocks, fuel receipts, fuel costs, plant capacity [both existing and planned], projected electricity demands, and environmental control equipment)
2) electricity transmission (i.e., types, locations, additions, maintenance and reliability of transmission lines)
3) electricity distribution (i.e., revenues)
4) electricity sales (i.e., retail and wholesale sales, revenues, number of customers, demand-side management programs, and electricity sources and disposition).

Figure 1 illustrates how each survey collects information from each important facet of the industry.

Figure 1. EIA Electric Industry Data Collection



A.2.3. Individual Form Data Uses and Modifications

Information on the specific electric power data forms in this clearance package is provided in this section. The discussions address the data collected, the entities that submit the forms, modifications made to the currently approved forms, and data uses. The confidential nature and protection of sensitive information submitted on the forms is addressed in Section A.10.

All of the forms and instructions included in this clearance package have been standardized around a consistent design, layout, section order, and content where practical. The forms, instructions, and cover letters for each form are presented in Appendix C.

- ***Form EIA-411, "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report"***

The Form EIA-411 is filed annually. It has been a voluntary report; however, the EIA is proposing to make it mandatory in 2008. The form was originally voluntary as participation in the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) was voluntary. This made it difficult for the NERC Regional Councils to accurately collect and submit all of the data, as they could not obtain it from those who were not members of the NERC. Now that the North American Electric Reliability Corporation has replaced the North American Electric Reliability Council (through the implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005), all electric industry participants are required to belong to it. Therefore, completing the form will now be possible. The information reported includes: (1) peak demand and energy for the preceding year and 5 future years; (2) existing and planned generating capacity; (3) scheduled capacity purchases and sales; (4) bulk electric transmission system maps and power flow cases, and (5) projected transmission lines. The various NERC Regions will report information to the NERC headquarters, using data collected from their members. The NERC headquarters then compiles the data and provides consolidated regional reports to the EIA.

Modifications:
EIA proposes to:
(a) eliminate Schedule 2, "Capacity for Existing Generator in Reporting Year," as this information will be subsumed in Schedule 3
(b) modify Schedule 3, "Historical and Projected Demand and Capacity." The modifications require that the NERC Regions provide data on specific supply conditions which affect capacity (summer and winter) reliability, yielding better information about the reliability conditions that determine available supply resources by region. The modifications will also enable the EIA to reconcile differences between the total net capacity reported to EIA by its respondents on the Form EIA-860 and the reliable capacity estimated by the NERC Regions.

Uses of Data:
The information is used by the Department of Energy:
(a) to answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
(b) as input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS)
(c) to monitor the electric power industry's health and evaluate its future plans

(d) to monitor the adequacy and reliability of transmission line capacity
(e) to determine the adequacy of electricity supply in the eight NERC regions and the Nation
(f) to monitor reliability planning for adequacy of supply, track changes in peak-load demand, review new planned transmission line additions, and determine issues affecting transmission outage rates
(g) to analyze the adequacy of short and long-term electricity supply
(h) to monitor the transition to open transmission line access
(i) to evaluate transmission line constraints and system reliability
(j) to forecasting short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
(k) as input to the following reports issued by the EIA:
    1) Electric Power Annual
    2) Annual Energy Review
    3) Annual Energy Outlook.

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"***

The mandatory Form EIA-826 is used to collect monthly data by State from a sample consisting of approximately 450 utility and nonutility entities that have sales to end-use customers. Data are collected separately for: utilities with regulated sales; entities with market-based sales (for energy-only service); and entities that provide only energy delivery services, where the energy is supplied by another entity. Data collected on the Form EIA-826 include revenue (associated with the sale of electricity), sales (megawatthours delivered), and number of customers. The sampling methodology is described in Section B, "Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods," Item 2, Statistical Methodology. Data are collected from entities with sales within States for use in developing monthly average price estimates by State.

Modifications:
EIA proposes to:
(a) reduce the due date for the form from 40 to 30 calendar days after the end of the reporting month to aid in validating the data against other survey data and to release the data to the public in a timely manner, consistent with the other monthly surveys
(b) modify Schedule 1. Part C. "Sales to Ultimate Customers, Delivery Only Service Additional," to provide the names of the energy service providers for whom distributors deliver electricity.

Uses of Data:
The information is used by the Department of Energy:
(a) to answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public

(b) as input to the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, used to forecast quarterly electricity sales for up to 8 future quarters
(c) as input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS)
(d) to estimate monthly electric sales and price data by State and sector (residential, commercial, industrial and other)
(e) to monitor the progress of State retail competition
(f) to evaluate industry concentration and the resulting market power of retail sellers
(g) to monitor national and local sales and prices, by sector, including transportation data by the Federal Reserve Board, Congress, other Federal agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
(h) to evaluate unbundled retail electricity rates
(i) to monitor and analyze the economic impact of industry restructuring by financial analysts
(j) to evaluate industry concentration and the resulting market power of retail sellers by Standard & Poor's
(k) to use by the public utility commissions when reviewing rate cases
(l) to verify information provided to State and other Federal agencies in other forums
(m) to evaluate unbundled retail electricity rates
(n) to monitor and analyzing the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
(o) to monitor sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases
(p) to monitor the progress towards retail competition
(q) to produce the following reports issued by EIA:
    1) Monthly Energy Review
    2) Electric Power Flash
    3) Electric Power Monthly
    4) Electric Power Annual
    5) Short-Term Energy Outlook
    6) Annual Energy Outlook.

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"***

The Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," is a mandatory annual census used to collect data on electric generators in the United States that are located at generating facilities with a total generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or greater, and where the generators, or the facility where the generators reside, are connected to the grid. The Form EIA-860 is filed by approximately 2,700 companies that operate 5,500 (both existing and planned) plants containing over 17,000 generators. Data collected on the Form EIA-860 include ownership, generator capacity, fuel capability, operational status, commercial operations date and actual or planned retirement date, fuel switching and co-firing capability, generator interconnection cost information, regulatory status, and static environmental data. In addition to existing units, the

form collects data on planned and modified units expected to enter commercial operation within 5 years.

Modifications:
The EIA proposes to:

(a) add the static environmental control information from the former Form EIA-767. The EIA proposes to add the following data items:

1. Schedule 1. "Identification"
    a. whether the reporting entity is an electric utility
2. Schedule 2. "Power Plant Data"
    a. boiler status
    b. boiler plant type
    c. name of the owner of the transmission or distribution system to which the power plant is interconnected and the grid voltage at the point of interconnection (for all plants).
3. Schedule 3. "Generator Information"
    a. whether the generator is an electric utility or nonutility generator
    b. associated boiler IDs (organic-fueled steam-electric generators only)
    c. response to unit code required for combined cycle generators
    d. for combined cycle steam generators, whether there is an associated duct-burner
    e. for combined heat and power producers, whether the generators are associated with bottoming or topping cycle
    f. leading and lagging reactive power output at net summer and at net winter capacity for generators 10 megawatts or greater (generator nameplate capacity)
    g. start-up and flame stabilization energy sources
    h. factors that limit the ability to switch from natural gas to oil
    i. whether the unit can switch between oil and natural gas while operating
    j. whether the generator is part of a site that was previously reported as indefinitely postponed or cancelled
    k. type of technology for existing and proposed coal-fired and petroleum coke-fired generators.
4. Schedule 6: "Boiler Information"
    a. Part A. Plant configuration
    b. Part B. Air emission standards, including:
        - is the boiler subject to New Source Review Requirements
        - strategies to meet nitrogen oxides requirements of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
    c. Part C. Design parameters
    d. Part D. Nitrogen oxide emission controls
    e. Part E. Mercury emission controls
    f. Part F. Cooling system information – design parameters
    g. Part G. Flue gas particulate collector information
    h. Part H. Flue gas desulfurization unit – design parameters

i. Part I. Stack and flue information – design parameters, including seasonal flue gas exit temperature.

(b) The EIA proposes to eliminate collecting the following items:

1. Schedule 1. "Identification"
   a. electric utility class of ownership
2. Schedule 2. "Power Plant Data"
   a. the name of the electric utility in whose service area the plant is located (applicable only to independent power producers and combined heat and power producers)
   b. NERC Subregion
3. Schedule 3. "Generator Information"
   a. the EIA generator code
   b. if any part of the generator is owned by an entity that is not an electric utility
   c. identification of distributed generators
   d. modes of transportation for energy sources
   e. the requirements to explicitly report the following for existing generators:
      - proposed deactivated shutdown status
      - proposed change in ownership
      - proposed fuel change
      - proposed reactivation from retirement.

(c) The EIA proposes to change the effective date for reporting from January 1 to December 31.

(d) The EIA proposes to change the reporting of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Qualifying Facility information from being reported at the generator level to reporting at the plant level.

Uses of Data:

These data are used by the Department of Energy:

(a) as the primary source of information on the characteristics and capabilities of the Nation's generating fleet
(b) as background for answering requests from the general public and Congress for power plant generator level information
(c) as input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) and the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS)
(d) as input to many private sector models of the electric generating system
(e) as a source for studies of capacity additions and fuel switching
(f) as input to emission calculations in combination with the EPA E-GRID and Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) data
(g) to monitor compliance with air pollution control programs
(h) as an electric power capacity resource for emergency planning and contingency energy source interruptions

(i) as an electric power capacity resource to the regulatory requirements developed in accordance with the Clean Air Act
(j) to analyze the adequacy of short and long-term electricity supply
(k) to verify information provided to State and other Federal agencies in other forums
(l) to forecast short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
(m) to evaluate the need for additional electric generating capacity
(n) to estimate stranded costs of utility generating assets
(o) to allocate emission credits to individual generators
(p) to design future environmental trading programs
(q) to estimate the cost of environmental equipment to meet standards
(r) to establish budgets and standards for air quality programs
(s) to assess compliance with existing environmental programs
(t) to evaluate multi-pollutant control proposals
(u) to monitor and analyzing the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
(v) to provide input to the Environmental Protection Agency's "Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database" (E-GRID), which is used by State regulatory authorities to evaluate their environmental programs
(w) to assist the EPA to develop programs for the Clean Air Act's Acid Rain Program
(x) to assist the EPA to develop regulations to comply with such statutes as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
(y) to model air quality rules and procedures
(z) as input into the following reports issued by the EIA:
    1. Electric Power Monthly
    2. Electric Power Annual
    3. Annual Energy Review
    4. Renewable Energy Annual
    5. State Electricity Profiles
    6. Short-Term Energy Outlook
    7. Annual Energy Outlook.

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; data aggregators; modelers; independent research groups; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-860M, Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report***

The Form EIA-860M is a mandatory monthly report that collects data on the status of proposed new generators or changes to existing generators, within 1 to 12 months of the new or modified generator beginning commercial operations. The form is designed to collect information on changes to plans previously reported to the EIA on the annual Form EIA-860. The plant characteristics of interest are changes to the previously reported information on the proposed on-line date, prime mover type, capacity, and energy sources. During 2008, EIA anticipates collecting the Form EIA-860M from approximately 124 entities each month.

Modifications:
a) The EIA proposes to eliminate collecting the following items:

1. Schedule 3. "Generator Information"
    a. modes of transportation for energy sources
    b. the requirements to explicitly report the following for existing generators:
        - proposed deactivated shutdown status
        - proposed change in ownership
        - proposed fuel change
        - proposed reactivation from retirement.

Uses of Data:
These data are used by the Department of Energy:
(a) as a primary source of information on the characteristics and capabilities of the Nation's existing generating fleet and the primary source for up-to-date information on new plant capacity additions and new generators proposed for initial operation within the near-term
(b) as background for answering requests from the general public and Congress for power plant generator level information
(c) as input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) and the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS)
(d) as input to many private sector models of the electric generating system
(e) as a critical source of information for evaluating the adequacy of national and regional power supply based on up-to-date information on near-term planned new generators and changes in existing capacity
(f) as a source of information for answering the many public and private requests for up-to-date information on proposed power plants, including public and private analysts evaluating the market for new projects
(g) as a source for studies of capacity additions and fuel switching
(h) as input into the following reports issued by the EIA:

1) Electric Power Monthly
2) Electric Power Annual
3) Annual Energy Review
4) Renewable Energy Annual
5) Short-Term Energy Outlook
6) Annual Energy Outlook.

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report"***

The Form EIA-861 is a mandatory annual census of approximately 3,300 regulated entities and power marketers in the United States involved in the generation, transmission, and distribution of

electric energy. Data collected on the Form EIA-861 include revenues (associated with the sale of electricity), sales (megawatthours delivered), number of customers, energy sources and disposition, customer service programs, electric operating revenue, demand-side management information, demand response information, and distribution system information.

Modifications:

(a) The EIA proposes to collect the following additional items:

1. Schedule 2C. "Customer Service Programs"
    a. green pricing revenue and volumes
2. New Schedule 2D. "Net Metering"
    a. net metering volumes and electricity sales foregone by customers' use of net metering
3. Schedule 6C. "Demand-side Management"
    a. number of customers participating in incentive-based demand response programs
    b. number of customers participating in time-based rate programs
4. Schedule 6D. "Advance Metering"
    a. the number of billing or revenue meters
    b. the number of advanced customer meters and associated volumes
5. Schedule 7A. "Distributed and Dispersed Generation, Number and Capacity"
    a. the number of generators and their capacity by State that are less than 1 megawatt, and the percent of capacity owned by the respondent.

(b) The EIA proposes to eliminate:

1. Schedule 7C. "Types of Energy Sources Used" for distributed and dispersed generators.

Uses of Data:

The information is used by the Department of Energy:

(a) to answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
(b) as input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS), sales data are used to project long-term electricity demand, sales for resale and purchases are used to validate the wholesale model results
(c) to accurately maintain the electric power frame and to be a source from which samples are drawn for other electric power surveys, e.g. Form EIA-826
(d) to develop and maintain time series data showing average wholesale electric power volumes and average prices by NERC region
(e) to report time series data showing distributed and dispersed generation resources
(f) to report the development of net metering and green pricing programs
(g) to report annual and incremental effects of demand-side management programs and their costs
(h) to monitor the changes in electricity prices in the various States and sectors of the economy
(i) to assess the affect of price changes on the demand for electricity

(j) to monitor the progress of energy service providers as they expand in the States with retail competition
(k) to verify information provided to State and other Federal agencies in other forums
(l) to assess the degree of market concentration in market-based applications
(m) to evaluate unbundled retail electricity rates
(n) to monitor and analyzing the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
(o) to monitor sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases
(p) to provide input into the following reports issued by the EIA:

1) Electric Power Monthly
2) Electric Power Annual
3) Annual Energy Review
4) Renewable Energy Annual
5) State Electricity Profiles
6) Electric Sales and Revenue
7) Monthly Energy Review
8) Annual Energy Outlook.

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; data aggregators; modelers; independent research groups; academia; consultants; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"***

The Form EIA-923 is a new mandatory report that combines the EIA Forms EIA-423, EIA-906, and EIA-920, plus operational information from the Form EIA-767. Also, plants currently reporting on the FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," would instead be required to file the information on the cost and quality of delivered fossil fuels on the Form EIA-923. The form will collect fuel consumption, electric generation, and fuel stocks of all power plants and combined heat and power producers in the United States with a generating capacity of 1 megawatt and greater (i.e., all operating plants included in the survey frame for the Form EIA-860). For fuel receipts, data to be collected include the fuel quantity received, quality (Btu, sulfur, ash, and mercury content), purchase type, cost, contract expiration date, tolling agreements, and supplier of fossil fuels delivered for the generation of electric power for facilities 50 megawatts or greater in size. In addition, for coal only, data will include mode of transportation, type of mine, and the State and county where the mine is located. The data on this survey will be collected monthly from a statistically determined sample of relatively large plants. The remaining smaller plants will be surveyed annually. (The sampling methodology is described in Section B, "Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods," Item 2, Statistical Methodology.)

This is a new survey. It is designed to minimize the burden for respondents and to make the EIA data collection more efficient. The form, as is the case with all of the EIA electric surveys, is

intended to be used exclusively for electronic data collection. However, a paper option will be available to respondents unable or unwilling to use the Internet Data Collection System.

By merging Forms EIA-423, EIA-906, and EIA-920, and the data formerly collected on the FERC Form 423, the information can be collected and checked at the same time. For example, the previous month's ending stocks, plus receipts, minus consumption must equal the current month's ending stocks. The consolidation into one form is expected to facilitate reporting, and respondents will be able to review and correct their data prior to submission, thereby improving the quality and timeliness of the data.

Combining information collected by both the EIA and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on a single form is expected to increase the overall efficiency of the Federal program to collect monthly fuel information as well as improve the utility of the resulting information products.

The Form EIA-923 will also collect fuel consumption information at the boiler level for plants with steam turbines of 10 megawatts or greater capacity that burn fossil or organic fuels (excluding steam turbines whose source of steam is from nuclear, geothermal, or solar resources), which was formerly collected on the Form EIA-767. This will maintain the existing data series for use in analysis and reduce the burden on the monthly respondents, as they will only have to provide these data once, rather than on both the Form EIA-767 and either the former Form EIA-906 or the Form EIA-920. In addition, the other operational information collected on the Form EIA-767 will be transferred to the new Form EIA-923.

Modifications:
(a) The EIA proposes to collect the following additional items not already collected on the existing forms:

1. Schedule 2. "Plant-Level" (for all fossil-fueled plants including those who also receive and maintain a fuel inventory at a remote or off-site storage facility)
    a. commodity cost (only for coal and natural gas) for the quantity of fuel receipts
    b. mercury content for the quality of fuel received (only for coal)
    c. primary and secondary mode of transportation (only for coal)
    d. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) identification number (for coal mine type and location)
2. Schedule 7. "Plant-Level for Annual Data Sources and Disposition"
    a. revenues associated with the resale of electricity.
3. The operational environmental information from the former Form EIA-767 to be collected on Schedule 8. "Annual Environmental Information" for steam-electric organic-fueled power plants with a total steam turbine capacity of 10 megawatts or greater
    a. Part A. Annual Byproduct Disposition
    b. Part B. Financial Information
    c. Part C. Boiler Information on Nitrogen Oxide Emission Controls
    d. Part D. Cooling System Information, Annual Operations

e. Part E. Flue Gas Particulate Collection Information
f. Part F. Flue Gas Desulfurization Unit Information, Annual Operations

Uses of Data:

The information will be used by the Department of Energy:

(a) to answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
(b) as input to the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, used to forecast quarterly net generation and fuel consumption for up to 8 future calendar quarters
(c) as input to calculate plant capacity factors and plant heat rates in order to evaluate efficiency and unit effectiveness
(d) as input to intermediate- and long-term energy models such as the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS)
(e) to monitor fuel switching during the year
(f) to evaluate compliance with State Implementation Programs
(g) to monitor fuel stock levels in cases of emergencies and strikes
(h) to monitor fuel usage and the dependence on particular fuels
(i) to calculate emissions of carbon dioxide and other air pollutants
(j) to provide data that the EPA and State and local regulators need to develop and implement air pollution control, energy, and utility regulatory programs
(k) to provide data that can be used to accurately gauge the need for emission allowances under cap and trade programs.
(l) to monitor the costs of fossil fuels used to generate electricity
(m) to evaluate the changes in the sources of the fuels and their quality to evaluate the impact of the Clean Air Act and its Amendments
(n) to monitor the electric power industry, its sectors, and reliance on each fuel type
(o) to monitor fuel stock inventories during energy or weather emergencies
(p) to analyze the progress of renewable energy portfolios
(q) to analyze the adequacy of short and long-term electricity supply
(r) to forecast short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
(s) to evaluate the need for additional electric generating capacity
(t) to allocate emission credits to individual generators
(u) to design future environmental trading programs
(v) to estimate the cost of environmental equipment to meet standards
(w) to establish budgets and standards for air quality programs
(x) to assess compliance with existing environmental programs
(y) to evaluate multi-pollutant control proposals
(z) to monitor and analyze the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
(aa) to provide input to the Environmental Protection Agency's "Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database" (E-GRID), which is used by State regulatory authorities to evaluate their environmental programs
(bb) to assist the EPA to develop programs for the Clean Air Act's Acid Rain Program
(cc) to assist the EPA to develop regulations to comply with such statutes as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
(dd) to model air quality rules and procedures

(ee) to monitor the cost and quality of the fossil fuels used to generate electricity
(ff) to monitor sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases, and
(gg) as input to the following publications issued by the EIA:

1) Monthly Energy Review
2) Quarterly Coal Report
3) Natural Gas Annual
4) Renewable Energy Annual
5) Short-Term Energy Outlook
6) State Energy Data Report
7) State Electricity Profiles
8) Cost and Quality of Fuels
9) Electric Power Flash
10) Electric Power Monthly
11) Electric Power Annual
12) Annual Energy Review
13) Annual Energy Outlook.

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; data aggregators; modelers; independent research groups; and the news media.

A.3. Use of Technology

The EIA is utilizing information technology to improve reporting options for respondents to all the electric power surveys. The EIA will continue to make all survey forms and instructions available for printing or downloading from the EIA web site.

In 2002, the EIA developed a new, completely electronic reporting option that respondents may use to complete and submit the electric power surveys via a secure, Internet browser-based system. Respondents choosing this option for filing will not have any requirements for submission of paper forms or signatures. The electronic reporting system allows respondents to enter their data directly into the EIA survey databases. The use of data communicated electronically reduces the time needed for data collection and processing, and also improves the timeliness of reporting the information to the public. The only equipment and software the respondent is required to have is a connection to the Internet and a standard industry Web Browser that supports secured socket layering, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape.

The Internet Data Collection (IDC) System collects the data via screens that closely resemble the paper form. The IDC System edits the response identifying potential errors, while still under control of the respondent. Since the IDC will identify responses that fail established edits (i.e., comparisons to some of their previous data or internal calculations compared to technically established ranges, such as Btu values), the respondent will make corrections or append

explanations of unusual occurrences before submitting their data. This reduces respondent burden and the EIA workload by reducing the need for the EIA to contact the respondent to discuss the accuracy of questionable data. As of August 1, 2007, approximately 91 percent of all monthly forms and 80 percent of all annual forms were submitted via IDC. Considering that the monthly forms are submitted 12 times during a year, the EIA estimates that approximately 88 percent of all forms (over 31,000 forms) will be submitted electronically by the end of 2007. By comparison, these numbers are significantly higher than the same statistics in 2004 when EIA requested approval of their forms for the following 3 years. At that time, only about 80 percent of all monthly forms and 60 percent of all annual forms were being submitted electronically. In addition, more of the data are arriving by the established due date. In 2004, 53 percent of the annual forms and 84 percent of the monthly forms were received by the due date. In 2007, 76 percent of the annual forms and 90 percent of the monthly forms for March 2007 were received by the due date.

Also, to minimize respondent burden, the EIA electric power data collection systems are based on an "update" philosophy. That is, the EIA updates and pre-populates all previously reported static data entries. The respondent only needs to verify or correct these static data and enter any changes, as well as the data that varies year to year or month to month.

A.4. Efforts to Reduce Duplication

As part of this effort to address the data needs of a restructured industry, the EIA has had many interactions with its stakeholders. These efforts have been on-going since the industry began its transition from vertically integrated utilities to an unbundled and more competitive industry. More recent interaction has been extensive. The EIA held numerous meetings to discuss the potential for future data needs with States, industry organizations, other Federal agencies, and consumer groups.

When the EIA redesigns the electricity data collection forms to comply with changes in the industry, every effort is made to ensure that data are not collected by more than one Federal government agency. To that end, the EIA has compiled a list of significant electric power-related data collections, both in the Federal government and in private industry (Table 1). Some of the organizations collecting and publishing electric power data include:

(a) the American Public Power Association (APPA)
(b) the Edison Electric Institute (EEI)
(c) the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), U.S. Department of Agriculture
(d) the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), U.S. Department of Energy
(e) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
(f) the DOE Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OEDER) and the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (RW).

Sources of data collected for specific regulatory purposes or having limited general use are not included in Table 1. An example is the FERC Form 500, "Application for License/Relicense for Hydropower Project Greater than 5 MW Capacity," used to collect data for hydroelectric

licensing. Information collected by the FERC and the State Public Utility Commissions that are limited in scope and not sufficient for the purposes of the EIA electric power surveys are also not included in Table 1. It is important to note that the FERC also collects other electric power information for specific regulatory purposes, but those are not sufficient to provide aggregated information about the entire industry.

Table 1. Electric Power Data Collection Forms

Responsible Group	Form No.	Title
American Public Power Association		
	APPA PIS	Performance Indicators Survey
Edison Electric Institute		
	EEI T&D	Transmission and Distribution Line Information (not published)
	EEI TEB	Typical Electric Bills
	EEI USR	Uniform Statistical Report
	EEI WEO	Weekly Electric Output
Energy Information Administration (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	EIA-20	Weekly Telephone Survey of Coal Burning Utilities (standby form)
	EIA-411	Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report
	EIA-457	Residential Energy Consumption Survey (Household Electricity Usage)
	EIA-826	Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report
	EIA-846	Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey
	EIA-860	Annual Electric Generator Report
	EIA-860M	Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report
	EIA-861	Annual Electric Power Industry Report
	EIA-871	Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (electricity usage)
	EIA-923*	Power Plant Operations Report
Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	OE-417	Electric Incident and Disturbance Report
	FE-781R	Annual Report of International Electrical Import/Export Data
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	FERC-1	Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities Licensees and Others
	FERC-1-F	Annual Report of Non-major Public Utilities and Licensees
	FERC-423	Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants
	FERC-516**	Electric Rate Schedule Filings
	FERC-519**	Corporate Applications
	FERC-556**	Cogeneration and Small Power Production (Qualifying Facilities Applications)
	FERC-561	Annual Report of Interlocking Positions
	FERC-566**	Report of Utility's 20 Largest Purchasers
	FERC-580	Interrogatory on Fuel and Energy Purchase Practices Pursuant to Section 205(f)(2) of the Federal Power Act
	FERC-585**	Reports on Electric Energy Shortages and Contingency Plans under PURPA 206
	FERC-714	Annual Electric Control and Planning Area Report
	FERC-715	Annual Transmission Planning and Evaluation Report
	FERC-717	Open Access Same-Time Information Systems
North American Electric Reliability Corporation		
	NERC GADS	Generating Availability Data System
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
	NRC ODR	Operating Data Report
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	NWPA-830G	Appendix G - Standard Remittance Advice for Payment of Fees

Responsible Group	Form No.	Title
Rural Utilities Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)		
	RUS-7	Financial and Statistical Report
	RUS-12	Operating Report for Electric Power Supply Borrowers and Electric Distribution Borrowers with Generating Facilities

*This includes the Forms EIA-423, EIA-906, and EIA-920 which currently exist but are proposed to be included in the Form EIA-923 beginning in 2008.
**No form. These data requirements are stated in the Code of Federal Regulations.

A.4.1. Analysis of Similar Existing Information

The EIA evaluated all known sources of data relating to the electric power industry and has found no other source as comprehensive, timely, or detailed, to replace these proposed EIA data collections surveys. The EIA has determined that other sources cannot replace or even approximate the information proposed for collection here because of differences in classification, inconsistency, incompleteness, unavailability, or lack of universal coverage. In fact, some of the EIA data collections complement, rather than duplicate, other Federal agency data collections. These efforts taken together capture the entire electric power industry and keep the burden on industry to a minimum.

The following are explanations regarding the collection of similar data and the reasons why these similarities are not duplicative collections.

- ***Form EIA-411, "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report"***

The EIA and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) both have a need for similar information on existing and planned generating units. To avoid duplication and to keep the burden on industry to a minimum, representatives of the EIA and the NERC formed a working group to accomplish this for the Form EIA-860 and Form EIA-411. The Form EIA-860 contains information on existing generators and those planned to begin operating within five years. The Form EIA-411 provides the power supply planning projected by the members and/or a sub-regional grouping of members of the eight NERC regions for the reporting year and forthcoming five-year period. The Form EIA-411 is being proposed to be a mandatory data collection effort prepared through the regional structure of the NERC. The specific data elements are carefully identified to allow both the NERC and the DOE to meet their objectives and to keep the burden on industry to a minimum by requesting the information only once. The NERC assembles the data and passes it on to the EIA using the Form EIA-411.

The power flow case information for planned transmission facilities complements the data collected by the FERC on the FERC Form 715 for existing transmission facilities. Therefore, this requirement fills in a gap in the information that the Federal government collects, rather than duplicating data already collected. Bulk power transmission maps by reliability region are also collected on the FERC Form 715. However, since the Form 715 maps are specific to a single utility, duplication occurs only if these individual maps are combined at the NERC regional level. In addition, the burden of providing a copy of the maps is minimal.

- ***Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"***

The Form EIA-826 collects information on electric sales to and revenue from, end-user customers by State. The data are similar to data reported on the annual Form EIA-861 and the FERC Form 1 (total only, but not by State). However, the Form EIA-826 is a monthly survey of a sample of electric power entities, distributors and retailers and is the only source of monthly data. These data are essential for timely tracking of the progress of retail competition and prices while minimizing the burden on industry. The Form EIA-826 takes its sample from the universe of respondents on the annual Form EIA-861 and imputes for the other approximately xx members of the universe.

- ***Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"***

As stated above, the EIA and the NERC both have a need for similar information on existing and planned generating units. The Form EIA-860 serves as the "frame" of generating plants, from which samples are drawn and is used to determine the subsets of frames for other plant-based surveys. To avoid duplication and to keep the burden on industry to a minimum, the Form EIA-860 is entirely pre-populated with the most recent data reported by the respondent. The respondent is merely required to verify the data and make any updates or corrections. These data are then shared with the NERC on an on-going basis as the data are collected.

- ***Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report"***

The Form EIA-861 serves as the frame of utilities from which statistical samples are drawn (e.g., Form EIA-826). Although the Form EIA-861 has data elements that are similar to other EIA forms, the Form EIA-826 surveys only a limited number of electric utilities. The Form EIA-861 also collects information about the utility's energy balance, demand-side management, demand response, and location of distribution systems, data items that are not collected on any other EIA forms. The Form EIA-861 is the only EIA survey to collect data from all 3,300 electric power industry participants in the United States.

The FERC Form l collects some similar information for utilities that meet the criteria for major electric utilities. Since there are only approximately 200 FERC Form 1 respondents, most of the data on the Form EIA-861 are not collected on the FERC Form-1. Information collected on Schedule I, Schedule II column e, and (if the utility has revenue in more than one State) Schedule IV of the Form EIA-861 is not duplicative of the FERC Form 1.

To keep the burden on industry to a minimum, the Form EIA-861 survey is pre-populated with any known static information, so respondents only need to verify the static information, revise the incorrect data, and fill in the new annual data.

- ***Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"***

By merging Forms EIA-423, FERC-423, EIA-906, and EIA-920 and certain items from Form EIA-767, any duplication is eliminated.

- ***Form EIA-846, "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS)"***

The Form EIA-846, (OMB No. 1905-0169), "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS)," collects calendar year data once every 4 years from a statistical sample of manufacturing establishments, as opposed to the monthly and annual data collected on the EIA electric power data forms. Data are collected on the quantity and cost of purchased electricity, site generation, electricity sales to utilities, transfers to other establishments, consumption, participation in demand-side management programs, breakdowns of electricity consumption by end use, and presence of selected state-of-the-art and advanced electronic technologies.

Several of the Form EIA-846 questions overlap with questions on the Forms EIA-860, EIA-767 and EIA-906. However, a number of considerations require independent efforts to collect similar data. First, the Census Bureau (the EIA collection agent for this survey) collects the Form EIA-846 data from a sample of establishments, and therefore establishment level data are confidential and not available to EIA under the provisions of Title 13 of the U.S. Code. Estimates are published for the Census regions only, and a number of those estimates are not releasable due to the confidentiality restriction. Since the location, size, and technology of individual generating facilities cannot be released, aggregates for qualifying facilities (QFs) under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) and non-QF projects cannot be addressed. Data are also not available for analysis by electric utility service territory.

In addition, many QFs are not included in the Form EIA-846 respondent base. Few, if any, wind power facilities are located within the manufacturing sector. The same is true for many hydroelectric and solar facilities. Municipal authorities or independent operators own most of the solid waste facilities. Such facilities would not be included in the Form EIA-846 frame. The Form EIA-846 is conducted with a sample of establishments, which are defined according to specific criteria set forth in the North American Industrial Classification System. The unit of data collection for the Forms EIA-860 and EIA-923 is the plant, generator or boiler level. The Form EIA-846 collects data every 4 years, while the Form EIA-923 collects data on a monthly and annual basis. This allows the government to more closely monitor the industry's activities. Finally, the use of a stratified statistical sample for the Form EIA-846 is not compatible with the need to obtain the status of a fixed set of facilities, particularly the QFs under the PURPA.

- ***Other EIA Forms***

The EIA has two other quadrennial consumption surveys: the Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)," (OMB No. 1905-0092), and the Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS)," (OMB No, 1905-0145). Both the RECS and the CBECS are collected in two stages: first an interview is conducted with the household or building manager, then a survey is done of the suppliers of electricity (and other energy sources) to the households or buildings. Consumption surveys are sample surveys that are designed to collect end-use data, rather than electricity production data, for only a small (5,000-6,000) nationwide sample of households and buildings. In addition to collecting the data

from users as opposed to suppliers, the data collected on these surveys are limited by frequency and coverage.

- ***Other Non-EIA Forms***

The **FERC** publishes a cumulative listing of the facilities that have sought QF status under PURPA. The data are derived from information docketed under the FERC QF program, including:

- name and address of the applicant, and location of the facility
- a brief description of the facility, including a statement indicating if it is a cogeneration or small power production facility
- primary energy source used or to be used
- percent ownership by an electric utility or by an electric utility holding company; and
- the date installation of the facility began or will begin.

These data cover only a small portion of the universe that the EIA needs and it does not capture the breadth of information that the EIA forms collect.

The **Census Bureau** collects data through their "Annual Survey of Manufactures," (ASM) (OMB Number 0607-0449) on electricity generation, sales, and purchases from a sample of manufacturing establishments, similar to the MECS. Annual estimates from the ASM are published on purchases and on-site generation used within the establishments. The ASM purchase data include both inter-company sales and sales to electric utilities. The amount of power going to the grid cannot be separated. Since the ASM results are confidential under Title 13, many of the same limitations associated with the Form EIA-846 apply to the ASM.

The **Federal Reserve Board** (FRB) conducts the "Monthly Survey of Industrial Electricity Use," (OMB Number 7100-0057) through its district banks. The survey is voluntary. It collects information from electric utilities on the volume of electricity sold to mining and manufacturing establishments and data from self-generators on the amount of electricity generated by such establishments for their own use. The EIA electric power data forms do not collect data on the electricity sold at that level of detail.

A.5. Provisions for Reducing Burden on Small Businesses

The EIA is mindful of the need to minimize burden on small business and, to that end, designs its data surveys, to the extent possible, so that small operations are not unduly affected. Statistical sampling for the Form EIA-826, the thresholds or cutoffs for the Form EIA-860 and Form EIA-861, and the merging of the Forms EIA-906, EIA-920, EIA-423, EIA-767, and FERC-423 are examples of the EIA concern for burden on small business. The EIA pre-populates many data elements reported on prior surveys for items that do not change frequently. This allows respondents (both large and small) to simply verify that the information has not changed as opposed to reporting it each period. In addition, use of the IDC System has reduced the burden on businesses by reducing the call-backs to verify or correct questionable data.

A.6. Consequences of Less-Frequent Reporting

The monthly data to be reported on the Form EIA-826 and the Form EIA-923 will be collected, reviewed and tabulated by the EIA and used to provide statistics on net generation; sales and revenues of electric power; consumption of fuels used to generate electricity; fuel receipts and costs; and fuel stocks for the electric power industry. These data are used to monitor the state of one of the Nation's most important industries on a monthly basis. The data appear in several agency publications. The most prominent are Electric Power Monthly, Monthly Energy Review, Electric Power Annual, Natural Gas Monthly, Natural Gas Annual, Quarterly Coal Report, Annual Coal Report, and Annual Energy Review. These EIA reports are made available through the Internet to the Congress, State and local governments, private industry, various offices of the Federal government, both within the EIA and in other agencies, and the general public. The EIA web site had over 1.7 million user sessions in June 2007. The data are also used in other EIA products such as the State Energy Data System and for EIA short-term forecast models.

Eliminating the EIA's ability to provide monthly status reports on the electric power industry would deprive the Congress, State and local governments, private industry and various offices of the Federal government from monitoring a critical industry that is making sweeping changes to its operations and the progress towards competition. It would place a large burden on the State governments to collect and process their data and then try to obtain similar information from other States for comparison and monitoring purposes. It would also place a larger burden on the industry to provide its information to more than one data collection agency.

A.7. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.5

The data are being collected consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5, except for requiring respondents to report information more frequently than quarterly. See item A.6 above for justification for monthly reporting.

A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside the Agency

Consultations were conducted using a Federal Register notice (FR Doc.E7—6268 covering all collections) published April 4, 2007. Copies of the notice were mailed to potential respondents, industry associations, and environmental and consumer groups for comment. It was also available on the EIA web site, along with drafts of the proposed new forms and instructions. (A crosswalk of how the Form EIA-767 data are proposed to be split between the Form EIA-860 and the Form EIA-923 was also posted on the EIA web site.) A summary of the comments received, along with the EIA responses, for the Forms are detailed in Appendix B (Comments on the Forms and Instructions).

A.9. Payments or Gifts to Respondents

No payments or gifts are made to the respondents to any of the surveys.

A.10. Provisions for Confidentiality of Information

The EIA is updating its procedure concerning the treatment of sensitive electric power data collected through the surveys contained in this information collection package. With the merging of the EIA survey forms and changes to the data elements collected on those forms, the EIA is modifying the data protection procedures for some electric power data.

The EIA requested comments from interested parties who might be affected by changes in the EIA confidentiality procedures. The proposed changes are based on the review of all comments received (Appendix B) and consideration of the applicable laws and regulations. It is the intent of the EIA to release as much information as is needed for evaluating market conditions and assessing future market demand and supply factors. The EIA weighed the concerns of the commenters with the implications of any action(s) taken, the laws governing the EIA survey collection series, and the data needed by the Congress, other federal agencies, States, and other users. The laws and regulations considered are:

1. the Trade Secrets Act, (18 U.S.C. 1905)
2. the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), (5 U.S.C. 552)
3. the Department of Energy, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Regulations, (10 C.F.R. 1004)
4. the Paperwork Reduction Act, (44 U.S.C. 35)
5. the Clean Air Act, (CAAA90, Public Law 101-549)
6. the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002, (CIPSEA, Title 5 of Public Law 107-347).

1. Trade Secrets Act

For purposes of the Act, a trade secret is defined in narrow terms, as a secret, commercially-valuable plan, formula, process, or device that is used for the making, preparing, compounding or processing of trade commodities and that can be said to be the end product of either innovation or substantial effort.

2. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Freedom of Information Act is an open policy favoring disclosure of information held by Federal agencies, and consequently the burden rests on the party or agency seeking non-disclosure to establish that an enumerated exemption to FOIA applies in the circumstances. One such exemption, Exemption 4, covers confidential commercial or financial information and trade secrets, the release of which would cause substantial harm to submitters in a competitive market. Exemptions to FOIA are narrowly construed, however, and the question of whether substantial competitive harm will in fact occur from public information disclosure depends on the specific facts and circumstances involving the requested information. For Exemption 4 to apply there must be actual competition in the industry and the information must be valuable commercial or financial data that are not available from other sources. Even after such a showing is made, however, an agency may balance competing interests and release contested information if the competitive danger is outweighed by the public interest in accessing the information.

3. Department of Energy (DOE), FOIA Regulations
The DOE regulations implementing FOIA allow a reevaluation of the data protections for information collected by the agency. The electric power industry is undergoing a period of widespread restructuring, and the EIA data collection and reporting requirements must necessarily keep pace reflecting these changes in the industry. The fact that the EIA did or did not at one time consider specific data elements to be confidential does not preclude a reevaluation of its position on confidentiality at any time. Even if the EIA finds that underlying data are sensitive commercial or financial information, it may yet disseminate the data at an aggregated level that does not reveal the identity of the data submitter.

4. Paperwork Reduction Act
The DOE also complies with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 that provides that a Federal agency may make confidential information available to other Federal agencies if the disclosure is not inconsistent with applicable law. The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal entities for official use. However, this requirement is not applicable for data collected under the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act.

5. Clean Air Act
Since 1963, a series of Clean Air legislation has been enacted to control air pollution. This includes the Clean Air Act of 1963, the Air Quality Act of 1967, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 and 1977 and various additional amendments and extensions of the Clean Air Act passed in 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1976. The latest major addition to the Clean Air Act, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA90, Public Law 101-549), established new provisions designed to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, as well as nitrogen oxides that are primarily emitted by fossil-fueled electric power plants, other industrial sources, and from the transportation sector. To achieve certain emissions criteria and to monitor individual and aggregate emission levels, these laws require the collection of a variety of electricity-related data and the release of it to the public during rulemaking procedures by the Environmental Protection Agency.

6. Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002
The primary purpose of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA) is to protect information collected by the Federal government for exclusively statistical purposes from improper disclosure and to ensure that the information is not used for non-statistical purposes. To achieve this, the CIPSEA establishes limitations on the use and disclosure of the statistical data or information. Data or information acquired under a pledge of confidentiality to be used for exclusively statistical purposes cannot be disclosed for a non-statistical purpose, except with the informed consent of the respondent. The CIPSEA creates a process for agencies to share information with approved agents to be used for exclusively statistical purposes. Under the CIPSEA, a statistical agency or unit may designate agents, by contract or by entering into a special agreement containing the provisions required under section 502(2), who may perform exclusively statistical activities, subject to the limitations and penalties described in the CIPSEA.

Determination

There are no elements on the EIA electric power surveys that will be covered under the CIPSEA. Most elements are considered as non-sensitive and will be publicly released in identifiable form. For those elements, the survey respondents will be told the following:

> The information elements (names of elements) reported on Form EIA-xxx will be treated as non-sensitive and may be publicly released in identifiable form. In addition to the use of the information by EIA for statistical purposes, the information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

The electric power surveys do include some elements that are considered sensitive and those elements will not be publicly released in identifiable form, although they may be shared under agreements designed to protect the information for uses approved by the EIA.

For electric power survey elements that EIA considers sensitive, the following notice is provided to survey respondents:

> The information elements (name elements) reported on Form EIA-xxx will be protected and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.
>
> The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another DOE component, to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.
>
> Disclosure limitation procedures are applied to the statistical data published from the Form EIA-XXX protected survey elements to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.

After reviewing the comments received in response to the Federal Register Notice, the EIA has determined that the elements listed in Table 2 are those data elements that are considered sensitive and will not be publicly released in identifiable form. All other data elements not listed in Table 2 are considered non-sensitive and may be disclosed in identifiable form.

Table 2. Confidential Data Elements

Data Elements	Forms Affected	Proposed Changes
Delivered cost of fuels for non-utility plants	EIA-923 -- costs of coal, natural gas and petroleum received at non-utility power plants.	Continue to withhold the nonutility data and treat it as sensitive data. Continue to treat the utility fuel cost data as non-sensitive data, consistent with the manner in which the FERC Form-423 handles these data.
Fuel inventory – stocks	EIA-923 -- end-of-month coal and petroleum stocks.	**No Change**: Stocks at End of Reporting Period for both utilities and nonutilities will continue to be treated as sensitive and will not be disclosed to the public in identifiable form.
Commodity costs	EIA-923 -- commodity costs for fossil fuels	These data have never been collected before and they are considered to be extremely sensitive to both the supplier and buyer of the fuels. They will be treated as sensitive data and not disclosed to the public in identifiable form.
Monthly electricity sales information reported for energy-only service	EIA-826 -- monthly electric sales, revenue and number of customers reported for energy-only service or by energy-service-providers and marketers.	Data reported in Schedule 1, Part B (Energy Only Sales (Without Delivery Service))and Part D (Bundled Service by Retail Energy Providers or Power Marketer that Provides "Bundled Service") relating to Revenue, Megawatthours Sold, and Number of Customers will be treated as sensitive data until 9 months after the end of the reporting year and then released. As the Form EIA-861 annual data for these respondents is not sensitive, these Form EIA-826 monthly data will be released to the public 9 months after the end of the reporting year.
Tested heat rates	EIA-860 -- tested heat rate under full load.	**No change**. Schedule 3, Part B, Tested Heat Rate will continue to be treated as sensitive and will not be disclosed to the public in identifiable form.
Latitude and longitude	EIA-860 -- latitude and longitude	Latitude and longitude will no longer be treated as sensitive and may be released to the public. However, the EIA will not make the information available on its Internet site.
Power flow cases and bulk electric transmission system maps	EIA-411 -- power flow cases and bulk electric transmission system maps	**No Change**. Bulk transmission facility power flow cases and bulk electric transmission system maps will be treated as sensitive and not disclosed to the public.

A.11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

A.12. Estimate of Respondent Burden Hours and Cost

The overall annual burden for this package is estimated to be 98,722 burden hours (Table 3). As in the past, the burden estimate includes time for follow-up on survey responses to clarify any questions, and correct or edit information reported by respondents. The burden has been reduced by approximately 42,298 hours (30 percent) from the previous package due partly to the merging of forms, plus the EIA effort to collect data via its Internet Data Collection System.

The cost to the respondents is estimated to be $5,890,741.74 (98,722 burden hours times $59.67 per hour). An average cost per hour of $59.67 is used because that is the average loaded (salary plus benefits) cost for an EIA employee. The EIA assumes that the survey respondent workforce completing surveys for the EIA is comparable with the EIA workforce.

Table 3. Electric Power Burden Information for OMB Number 1905-0129

EIA Form Number	Title	Number of Respondents Per Year	Number of Reports Annually	Total Number of Responses	Burden Hours Per Response	Annual Burden Hours
Form EIA-411	**Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Report**					
	NERC Regions	8	1	8	120.0	960
	Members	800	1	800	15.0	12,000
	Total			**808**		**12,960**
Form EIA-826	**Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distribution Report**	**450**	**12**	**5,400**	**1.1**	**5,940**
Form EIA-860	**Annual Electric Generator Report**					
	Filers with environmental information	872	1	872	11.3	9,854
	Filers without environmental information	1,782	1	1,782	6.0	10,692
	Total			**2,654**		**20,546**
Form EIA-860M	**Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report**	**124**	**5.5**	**682**	**0.3**	**205**
Form EIA-861	**Annual Electric Power Industry Report**	**3,300**	**1**	**3,300**	**8.0**	**26,400**
Form EIA-923	**Power Plant Operations Report**					
	Monthly	810	12	9,720	2.7	26,244
	Annual	1,690	1	1,690	3.2	5,408
	Annual with boiler level data	300	1	300	3.4	1,020
	Total			**11,710**		**32,672**
	Total Burden Hours					**98,722**

A.13. Annual Reporting and Record Keeping - Cost

There are no capital and start-up cost components or operations and maintenance associated with this data collection. The information is maintained in the normal course of business. Therefore, other than the cost of burden hours, there are no additional costs for generating, maintaining, and providing the information.

A.14. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

The six surveys in the clearance group are included in the Annual Operating Plan for the EIA. The annual costs, including personnel, for development/maintenance, collection, processing, analysis, and publication are estimated to be approximately $5.5 million in FY 2007.

A.15. Changes in Burden

The currently approved burden for OMB Number 1905-0129 is 141,020 hours and the proposed burden for this request is 98,722 hours; this is a decrease of 42,298 hours (30 percent). The reasons for the burden decrease are described below.

Modifications affecting burden include adding or deleting data elements on some forms, adding or deleting respondents on some forms, merging forms, pre-populating static information on the forms, and enhancing an electronic reporting option with built-in edits that eliminates the need for any paper submissions or signatures. The modifications in the individual electric power forms are described in detail in item A.2.

The changes in burden hours for the individual forms are shown in Table 4 and are detailed below:

- **Form EIA-411** changes will result in a decrease in burden of 18 percent due to the elimination of Schedule 2. "Capacity for Existing Generators in Reporting Year." This change results in a 2,400-hour-program decrease, for a total of 12,960 hours.

- **Form EIA-423** has been cancelled and combined with the Form EIA-923. Most of the previously associated burden hours (11,544 hours) are transferred to the Form EIA-923.

- **Form EIA-767** has been cancelled with some data being transferred to the Form EIA-860 and other data being transferred to the new Form EIA-923. A portion of the previously associated burden hours (43,724 hours) are transferred to those respective forms.

- **Form EIA-826** has not changed. However, the burden hours are reduced from 6,480 hours to 5,940 hours due a 95-percent participation rate by the respondents in the Internet Data Collection system.

- **Form EIA-860M** collects monthly updates of new plants coming on line during the upcoming 12 months. Respondent participation in the Internet Data Collection option has reduced the burden to 205 hours.

- **Form EIA-860** collects data from utility and nonutility respondents. Because some data from the now-cancelled Form EIA-767 are being transferred to this form, the burden will increase to 20,546. This overall burden takes into account savings from the use of the Internet Data Collection System. Overall, the burden will increase by 2,696 hours.

- **Form EIA-861** will collect new information on green pricing, net metering, and demand-side management programs. However, the burden will actually decrease by 330 hours (to 26,400 hours) due to the use of the Internet Data Collection System.

- **Form EIA-923,** as noted above, is a new form which is a combination of the Forms EIA-423, FERC Form 423, EIA-906, EIA-920, and EIA-767. The burden hours are estimated at 32,672 hours. This is a significant decrease in what the burden was when the forms stood alone. It contains an internal balancing formula which will greatly reduce the inconsistencies of data that were collected on the former forms, thereby reducing respondent burden and EIA processing time.

Table 4. Change in Burden Hours

EIA Form Number	Old Burden	New Burden	Change	Reason for Change
Form EIA-411	15,720	12,960	-2,760	Eliminated Schedule 2
Form EIA-412	1	0	-1	Survey cancelled
Form EIA-423	11,544	0	-11,544	Survey cancelled and combined with Form EIA-923
Form EIA-767	43,724	0	-43,724	Survey cancelled and split between Forms EIA-860 and EIA-923
Form EIA-826	6,480	5,940	-540	No change in form, savings from Internet submissions
Form EIA-860	17,850	20,546	2,696	Questions from the former Form EIA-767 offset by savings from Internet submissions
Form EIA-860M	270	205	-65	Reduced sample in survey and all submissions on Internet
Form EIA-861	26,730	26,400	-330	Added demand-side management questions offset by savings from Internet submissions
Form EIA-906	13,014	0	-13,014	Survey cancelled and combined with Form EIA-923
Form EIA-920	5,687	0	-5,687	Survey cancelled and combined with Form EIA-923
Form EIA-923	0	32,672	32,672	Combination of Forms EIA-423, FERC-423, EIA-906, EIA-920 and EIA-767 and savings from Internet submissions
Total overall change	**141,020**	**98,722**	**-42,298**	An overall decrease of 30 percent in respondent burden for electricity surveys

With the increased use of the Internet for the respondents to submit their data, the burden estimates have been reduced. This is because with the use of the Internet, the accuracy of the data is increased by the respondent. Built-in edits alert the respondent when their data are out of customary ranges. They then correct the data before submitting it. This substantially reduces the amount of call-backs that are needed to research and correct the data. Internet submission rates (in percentage terms) have increased as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Internet Data Collection Submissions, 2007
(Percent)

EIA Form Number	2004	2007
Form EIA-411	0	0
Form EIA-826	80	95
Form EIA-860	59	86
Form EIA-860M	0	100
Form EIA-861	53	89
Form EIA-906	72	87
Form EIA-920	80	80

A.16. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

The data collected on these six forms by the electric power program are released in EIA reports, and are available on the EIA web site. Detailed information on the data elements collected on each form and their associated collection, tabulation and publication time schedules are contained in Table 6 and Table 7, respectively.

Table 6. Proposed Electric Power Data Collection by EIA Form

Form	Date Notified	Form Due Date	Period	Elements Collected	Level of Detail
EIA-411	12/1	To NERC: 4/30 To EIA: 7/15	Annual	Actual energy and peak demand for prior year plus next 5 years; existing and future generating capacity; scheduled capacity transfers; projections of capacity, demand, purchases, sales, and scheduled maintenance; transmission line outages; and bulk electric transmission system maps.	Utility and NERC Region
EIA-826	27th of each month	30 calendar days following the end of the month	Monthly	Revenue, electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors, and number of customers.	Company/ State
EIA-860	12/15	2/15	Annual	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements; and new generator interconnection costs; environmental control information.	Boiler/Generator/Plant/ Company
EIA-860M	27th of each month	15 calendar days after the end of the reporting month	Monthly	Changes to proposed plant additions or changes in next 12 months.	Generator/ Plant/ Company
EIA-861	1/15	4/30	Annual	Energy sources, disposition, peak load, sales, revenue, number of customers, demand-side management information, and names of counties with utility distribution equipment.	Company/ State
EIA-923 Monthly	27th of each month	30 calendar days following the end of the month	Monthly	Fuel purchase type, expiration date, energy source, supplier, quantity received, quality (Btu, sulfur, ash, and mercury content), fuel cost, net generation by energy source, consumption of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and heat content of fuel, and for coal only: mine type, State & county of origin; method of transportation, and MSHA ID.	Boiler/ Generator/ Primer Mover/ Plant
EIA-923 Annual	1/15	3/30	Annual	Fuel purchase type, expiration date, energy source, supplier, quantity received, quality (Btu, sulfur, ash, and mercury content), fuel cost, net generation by energy source, consumption of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and heat content of fuel; and for coal only: mine type, State & county origin, method of transportation, and MSHA ID. Also, operational environmental information and annual electricity balance of nonutilities.	Boiler/ Generator/ Primer Mover/ Plant

Table 7. Publications Using Proposed Electric Power Data by Form

Form	Elements Published	Level of Detail
Electric Power Monthly – 75 days after reporting month		
EIA-826	Revenue and electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial and transportation sectors.	National, Census Division, State
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements; environmental control information.	National, Census Division, State
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, quality (Btu content, sulfur content, ash content), fuel cost, net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and useful thermal output, and for coal only: mine type, and State & county origin.	National, Census Division, State
Monthly Flash Estimates of Electric Power Data – 50 days after reporting month		
EIA-826	Revenue and electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial and transportation sectors.	National, Census Division
EIA-923	Net generation by energy source, consumption, and end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum	National, Census Division
Electric Power Annual and supporting EXCEL spreadsheets – November		
EIA-411	Non-coincidental peak load, net internal demand, planned capacity resources and capacity margins.	National, NERC Region
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements; Design parameters and annual operations data regarding the plants' boilers, generators, cooling systems, flue gas particulate collectors, flue gas desulfurization units, and stacks and flues.	National
EIA-861	Electricity sales, revenue, and number of customers; number of net metering and green pricing customers; demand-side management information; distributed and dispersed generator information.	National
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, quality (Btu content, sulfur content, ash content), fuel cost, net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and useful thermal output, and for coal only: mine type, State & county origin.	National
Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Power Plants (Annual) – October		
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, quality (Btu content, sulfur content, ash content), fuel cost. For coal only: mine type, State & county.	National, Census Division, State
Monthly Energy Review – 3 months after reporting month		
EIA-826	Revenue and electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial and transportation sectors.	National
EIA-923	Energy source and fuel cost; Net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and thermal output.	National
Annual Energy Review - June		
EIA-411	Non-coincidental peak load, net internal demand, planned capacity resources and capacity margins.	National
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements and emissions equipment and estimates.	National
EIA-861	Electricity sales and retail price of electricity; demand-side management information.	National
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, Btu content, fuel cost; net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-year stocks of coal and petroleum, and thermal output.	National
Quarterly Coal Report – 3 months after reporting month		

Form	Elements Published	Level of Detail
EIA-923	Consumption and end-of-month stocks of coal.	National
Annual Coal Report – September		
EIA-923	Coal consumption and end-of-year stocks of coal.	National, Census Division, State
Renewable Energy Annual – December		
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements.	National, State
EIA-861	Number of green pricing and net metering customers.	National, State
EIA-923	Net generation by energy source.	National, State
Natural Gas Monthly – 4 months after reporting month		
EIA-923	Natural gas fuel cost and consumption.	National, State
Natural Gas Annual – December		
EIA-923	Natural gas fuel cost and consumption.	National State

A.17. OMB Number and Expiration Date

The OMB number and expiration date are displayed on each form.

A.18. Certification Statement

This submission meets all certification requirements of the "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions," for OMB Form 83-11.

Part B

Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods

B.1. Respondent Universe

The electric power surveys collectively cover the entire range of companies involved in the generation, transmission, distribution, and sales of electricity. Of the six surveys in this package, three surveys are of the entire universe (or nearly the entire universe) based on more exacting filing requirements given in those surveys. The remaining three surveys are sample surveys. The respondent universe for each survey is:

- **EIA-411** – The target population for this annual census comprises all electricity generators and electric utilities in the United States. The eight Regions of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) collect the data from the target population units. Each Region assembles the required information using input from the member electricity generators and electric utilities in its geographic area. The Regions submit the compiled data to the NERC headquarters, where it is consolidated and forwarded to the EIA.

- **Form EIA-826** – The target population for this monthly survey comprises all U.S. electric utilities, electric service providers, and distribution companies. Cutoff sampling is used to select the sample for the Form EIA-826, which includes most of the investor-owned utilities (188), 4 Federal utilities, all electric service providers (92), all distribution companies, and a sample of approximately 164 municipal, cooperative, State and political subdivision utilities that have sales to end-use customers.

- **Form EIA-860** – The target population for this annual census comprises all existing and proposed (for operation within 5 years) electric power plants that have a total generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or greater. Companies complete the form for all the plants they operate. There are approximately 2,700 entities that operate and/or propose to operate about 5,500 facilities, containing over 17,000 generators, who are required to file the Form EIA-860. The respondents to this survey form the basis of the EIA electric power entity frame, from which samples for other surveys are drawn.

- **EIA-860M –** The target population for this monthly census comprises power plants within the EIA-860 target population that have either (a) a new generator scheduled to begin commercial operations within the next 12 months, or (b) an existing generator scheduled for retirement within the next 12 months, or (c) an existing generator undergoing modifications resulting in changes in capacity or other major modifications that are scheduled to be completed within 1 month. Respondents are the operators of the power plants where these new generators and existing generators are located. Based on the number of plants putting new generators into service in 2008 and 2009, the EIA estimates that in a typical month the Form EIA-860M will be used to collect data from approximately 124 respondent entities.

- **Form EIA-861** – The target population for this annual census comprises participants in the electric power industry involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity in the United States and its territories. Target population members include electric utilities, wholesale power marketers (registered with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission), energy service providers (registered with the States), and electric power producers. There are approximately 3,300 entities in the United States involved in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy. This survey serves as the universe from which the sample for the Form EIA-826 is drawn.

- **Form EIA-923 –** The target population for this annual census comprises all electric plants in the United States that are connected to the electric power grid and have a generating capacity of 1 megawatt or greater. While the target population is defined in terms of plants, the respondents for the EIA-923 are companies, which report data for the eligible plants they operate. There are approximately 5,300 operating power plants (being reported by 2,800 respondents) for which data will be collected through Form EIA-923. Data will be reported monthly for a sample of approximately 1,565 plants, although this may be adjusted as the data are evaluated. Monthly respondents will report on Schedules 1, 3, 4, and 5, plus Schedule 2 if their generating capacity is 50 megawatts or greater and they are fossil-fueled plants. At the end of the year, the monthly respondents will report on Schedules 6 and 7, plus Schedule 8, if they have a capacity of 10 megawatts or greater and they are steam-electric organic-fueled plants. Those respondents who are not in the monthly frame will file annually. They will file Schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, plus Schedule 2 if their capacity is 50 megawatts or greater and they are fossil-fueled plants, and Schedule 8, if they have a capacity of 10 megawatts or greater and are steam-electric organic-fueled plants.

B.2. Statistical Methodology

To limit the burden on industry respondents, the two monthly surveys, the Form EIA-826 and the Form EIA-923, will be sent to only a sample of units in the target populations. The samples will be *cutoff* samples, i.e., they will comprise all units with measures of size larger than a predefined threshold. The cutoff sampling eliminates the monthly reporting burden for smaller industry participants. Because smaller units have, in the past, been responsible for a high percentage of reporting errors, the cutoff sampling may also reduce the levels non-sampling error affecting the published estimates. (See Knaub (2007) on cutoff sampling in general, Royall (1970) on model variance, and Knaub (2001) on model bias and variance.) The remainder of this section provides detail on the sampling and estimation methods used for the two sample surveys.

Form EIA-826 Sampling

For the Form EIA-826, the sample is composed of those utilities that typically sell most of the electricity in each category (or end-use sector) in each State. The sample is made up of

- all investor-owned utilities (IOUs), except for a few small IOUs in Alaska
- all energy service providers

- all Federal utilities
- all entities selling in the public transportation sector
- a sample of the municipal and cooperative utilities.

The frames for Schedule B (energy service providers) and Schedule C (distribution companies) are not always complete, as information from the States on these entities is not always available in a timely manner. In these cases, the two types of respondents are reconciled at the State level and added to the State totals as residuals. (Classical ratio estimation can be used for variance estimation. See Knaub (1991), pages 776 and 777, "Incompletely Specified Auxiliary Data.") A zero-intercept, ratio model (see Royall and Cumberland, 1978) is used to estimate total sales and revenue by end-use sector and State. The sample eliminates the smaller respondents, thus reducing burden and reducing the source of non-sampling errors.

The Form EIA-826 sample design and estimation procedures employ a linear regression model to represent the relationship between the respondent's annual data value (e.g., sales) from the prior year and the corresponding monthly value for the current month. The prior year's annual data come from the Form EIA-861. Data values for units not in the sample are estimated from the prior year's annual data and the estimated parameters of the regression model. Data from sample units for which there is no historical Form EIA-861 data (e.g., units new to the target population) are not used to estimate the relationship between the prior year's annual value and the current monthly value. The reported current monthly data are, however, used in estimating totals for publication groups. (See Knaub (2002).) If a sample unit's annual data are deemed reliable, and its Form EIA-826 (monthly) data are considered unreliable, the annual data are used (as for the non-sampled units) to impute the monthly Form EIA-826 data. As mentioned above, a census is performed within the Form EIA-826 for the utilities and power marketers or energy service providers (ESP) data, and their totals are added to the estimated (imputed) entities to obtain the estimates for the entire universe.

Form EIA-826 Monthly Sample Selection from the Form EIA-861 Annual Frame:

The monthly cutoff sample thresholds for the Form EIA-826 were originally selected based on the criterion of having estimated relative standard error (RSE) values less than 1 percent for all publication groups. The RSE is a percentage measure of the precision of a survey statistic and is used in part as one way to measure sampling error induced by sampling. RSEs are estimated using model-based predicted monthly values of the quantities of interest (revenues, sales, etc.) along with the corresponding annual (Form EIA-861) data for the units not in the monthly sample. Threshold values for the cutoff sampling have been adjusted over time to maintain low RSEs for the published estimates.

For 2008, the adjustments are based on a preliminary run of the regression imputation procedure using 2006 preliminary monthly data along with annual data from 2005. The cutoff threshold is revised downward (i.e., one or more additional sample units are added) for a sampling stratum (State crossed by industry sector) when both of the following criteria hold for either sales or revenue estimates:

1.) At least 1 month produced an RSE greater than 5 percent for a given State/sector.
2.) At least 2 other months had an RSE greater than 2 percent for the same State/sector as in item #1.

These criteria were chosen to maintain reasonably low RSEs for the published estimates without adding substantial burden to respondents or increasing the monthly processing burden for the EIA. The above criteria help ensure that the sample is not increased due to one or two questionable data points. Threshold values are only revised downward for strata that appear consistently prone to high variability.

The adjustments resulted in the addition of 20 respondents to the Form EIA-826 monthly sample. Of these, three additions are due to sales RSEs only, four are due to sales and revenue RSEs, and 13 additions are due to revenue RSEs only. In future years, similar procedures will be used to adjust the cutoff sample threshold values, as needed, in order to maintain the reliability of the estimates while minimizing costs and respondent burden.

Form EIA-923 Sampling

One of the goals of the new Form EIA-923 sample selection process is to reduce the sample size from the current Forms EIA-906/920 sample. Not only does this reduce respondent burden, but it also allows the EIA survey staff to focus its resources on a smaller sample to ensure a higher quality of data. A reduction in sample size is especially important in the commercial and industrial sectors due to sometimes questionable data quality and the difficulty in collecting data from many of the smaller facilities.

The cutoff sampling process for the Form EIA-923 sample is similar to the one described above for the monthly Form EIA-826 sample. A preliminary run of the regression imputation procedure was performed using 2006 finalized annual data. Monthly reported values plus annual values prorated across months then form the census for the year chosen. Gross generation is the main focus of the sample selection process and its high correlation with other data elements on the Form EIA-923 should ensure good results for other reported values.

Further experiments to adjust the cutoff sampling thresholds based on other data requirements will be performed as the opportunity permits. Future study should especially focus on such variables as volumes and costs of fuels received by respondents, in order to evaluate the effects of the new sampling procedures on the ability of the EIA to impute data for respondents who formerly reported monthly on the EIA/FERC-423 forms.

Sampling parameters are assigned to each sampling stratum. The strata are defined by facility type, energy source, and geographic region. (See "publication groups" in Knaub (1999).) For instance, one stratum is identified as electric utilities burning coal in the South Atlantic Census Division. The types of stratification groups are briefly described below.

Facility Type Classification for Form EIA-923

The four facility type categories comprise seven sectors for which data are collected. These four categories, which correspond to the facility type classifications published in the Electric Power Monthly (EPM), are (1) electric utilities, (2) independent power producers, (3) commercial facilities, and (4) industrial facilities. Table 8 below shows the seven sectors. (Combined Heat and Power Plant is abbreviated CHP.)

Table 8. Facility Types

Sector Classification Number	Sector Classification Description	Facility Type Stratification Group
1	Regulated Electric Utility	Electric Utilities
2	IPP (Non-CHP)	Independent Power Producers
3	IPP (CHP)	Independent Power Producers
4	Commercial (Non-CHP)	Commercial Facilities
5	Commercial (CHP)	Commercial Facilities
6	Industrial (Non-CHP)	Industrial Facilities
7	Industrial (CHP)	Industrial Facilities

Energy Source Classification for Form EIA-923

The 14 energy source categories, which correspond to the energy source classifications published in the EPM, are aggregations of the 36 different fuel types for which data are collected on the survey. Table 9 gives the 14 energy source categories and the corresponding stratification categories. The energy source codes are defined in the instructions for completing Form EIA-923. (See Appendix C.)

Table 9. Energy Source Aggregations

Reported Energy Source Code	Energy Source Stratification Group
NG	Natural Gas
NUC	Nuclear
HPS[4]	Pumped Storage
WAT	Conventional Hydroelectric
PC	Petroleum Coke
GEO	Geothermal
SUN	Solar
WND	Wind
BFG, OG, PG	Other Gas
WDL, WDS, BLQ	Wood
OTH, MSN, TDF, PUR	Other Sources
BIT, LIG, SC, SUB, WC	Coal

[4] Pumped Storage facilities do not actually report energy source code HPS, rather they report energy source code WAT combined with a prime mover code of PS to differentiate them from conventional hydroelectric facilities. The energy source is renamed to HPS for simplicity sake only.

RFO, DFO, JF, KER, OO, WO	Petroleum
AB, LFG, MSB, OBG, OBL, OBS, SLW	Waste

Geographic Regions Classification for Form EIA-923

The 10 geographic sampling groups correspond to 10 modified Census division regions published in the EPM. The States assigned to each division are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. State/Census Division Aggregations

States	Modified Census Divisions
AK, HI	Pacific Non-Contiguous
NJ, NY, PA	Mid-Atlantic
CA, OR, WA	Pacific Contiguous
AL, KY, MS, TN	East Central
AR, LA, OK, TX	West Central
IL, IN, MI, OH, WI	East North Central
CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	New England
IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, SD, ND	West North Central
AZ, CO, ID, NT, NV, NM, UT, WY	Mountain Region
DE, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV	South Atlantic

Sample Selection Criteria for Form EIA-923

The Form EIA-923 sample is chosen to provide reasonably accurate results for multiple attributes (published aggregate numbers) while minimizing the burden on the industry and the Federal government. The following five steps are used in selecting plants for the monthly sample:

1) Select preliminary cutoff samples based on nameplate capacity values.
2) Add sample units, where necessary, based on generation, consumption and stocks.
3) Add sample units, where necessary, to provide adequate sample counts for estimation groups.
4) Add sample units, where necessary, to reduce relative standard errors (RSEs) of key estimates to acceptable levels.
5) Add other facilities, based on special-case criteria.

The first three steps are designed to ensure adequate coverage of the target population by including all of the largest contributors to key data elements. The fourth step helps ensure that the published estimates will meet reasonable reliability standards, which is the key goal, given acceptable resource expenditure. The final criterion covers special cases, as described below.

Facilities in the target population that meet any one of the sample selection criteria applied at any of the five steps are included in the final sample. Further, any additional prime movers and energy sources used by a sample facility are also included in the sample even if individually they did not meet any of the sample selection criteria. Each sample facility reports data for all combinations of prime mover and fuel source each month. All nuclear and pumped storage facilities are included in the monthly sample. The remainder of this section provides further detail on the sampling steps.

Step 1: Select Cutoff Samples Based on Nameplate Capacity. Initially, pre-determined capacity coverage percentages are tested to ensure a certain proportion of operational Form EIA-860 capacity is covered within each sampling group. Stand-by and back-up generators are not included in the operational capacity totals when data are aggregated to the level of prime mover, and only the largest consumed fuel source for each generator is used in identifying the sample groupings. Different coverage percentages are selected for each facility classification, and are applied to all regions and energy sources within each classification. When the capacity cutoff percentage yields a capacity cutoff of less than 25 megawatts, then a default value of 25 megawatts is used instead. Otherwise, the percentages of capacity included in the sample are listed below.

1) Electric utilities – 70 percent
2) Independent power producers – 70 percent
3) Commercial facilities – 50 percent
4) Industrial facilities – 50 percent.

Step 2: Add Units Based on Generation, Consumption, and Stocks. Facilities accounting for large percentages of actual past reported gross generation, fuel consumption, or fuel stocks, are added to the sample, even if their nameplate capacities fall below the capacity coverage percentage cutoff.

Step 3: Add Units to Ensure Adequate Sample in Estimation Groups. Estimation strata identical to those currently employed in the Form EIA-906/920 regression imputation system are examined. Units below the threshold value are added to any group with fewer than 10 usable observations, until the usable count is brought up to 10.

Step 4: Add Sample to Meet Reliability Standards. Weighted multiple regressions, identical to those currently employed in the Form EIA-906/920 imputation system, are run, and relative standard error (RSE or CV) estimates are calculated for each publication group by month. An additional diagnostic measure, the RSESP, is calculated to indicate the adequacy of the regression model fit. Limits for both measures (RSE and RSESP) are set individually for each facility classification and applied to all energy sources for the U.S. total for each classification. If one or both of the error measures falls outside of the limits, the next largest facilities, ranked by gross generation, are included until the RSE/RSESP's are brought into a reasonable range. It is important to note that if only the RSESP estimate is out of range, then it is difficult to lower the estimate of RSESP based on sampling alone. In these cases, a change in modeling may be necessary. The RSE/RSESP data quality limits are outlined below.

1) Electric utilities – RSE less than 5 percent and RSESP less than 20 percent
2) Independent power producers – RSE less than 5 percent and RSESP less than 20 percent
3) Commercial facilities – RSE less than 10 percent and RSESP less than 30 percent
4) Industrial facilities – RSE less than 10 percent and RSESP less than 30 percent.

Step 5: Add Special Cases. Finally, additional facilities are added to the sample as necessary. These include storage-only facilities (used in estimating stocks); new facilities for which the EIA has no

prior-year's annual data for use in regression imputation; and any large, easy to survey facilities which the survey staff identifies as being desirable in the sample.

EIA-923 Sampling Results

The new sampling methodology implemented with Form EIA-923 results in a 24-percent decrease in the number of sampled facilities, as shown in Tables 11 and 12. This reduces the amount of reported gross generation by approximately 7 percent. The lower sample coverage may increase the number of table cells in EIA publications for which estimates cannot be published due to high sampling variability. It is expected, however, that the new procedures will decrease the levels of non-sampling error affecting the published estimates.

Table 11. Form EIA-923 Sample Coverage by Facility Type

Facility Type	Total Count	Current Sample			Proposed Sample			Sample Count Change in Percent
		Count	Percent by Count	Percent by Volume	Count	Percent by Count	Percent by Volume	
Regulated Utilities	2,600	1,018	39	97	732	28	90	-28
Independent Power Producers	1,868	733	39	95	624	33	89	-15
Industrial Facilities	592	190	32	80	130	22	64	-32
Commercial Facilities	206	52	25	62	34	17	63	-35
Total	5,266	1,993	38	96	1,520	29	89	-24

Table 12. Form EIA-923 Sample Coverage by Energy Source

Table 13 provides a comparison of the relative standard errors (RSEs) for State level-publication

Energy Source	Total Count	Current Sample			Proposed Sample			Sample Count Change in Percent
		Count	Percent by Count	Percent by Volume	Count	Percent by Count	Percent by Volume	
Coal	280	200	71	98	156	56	89	-22
Geothermal	49	26	53	92	16	33	70	-38
Hydroelectric	1,332	349	26	84	198	15	67	-43
Natural Gas	1,540	583	38	91	435	28	81	-25
Nuclear	65	65	100	100	65	100	100	0
Other Gas	59	41	69	96	27	46	78	-34
Other Sources	115	61	53	92	53	46	86	-13
Petroleum	1,025	333	32	98	290	28	94	-13
Petroleum Coke	28	17	61	97	16	57	88	-6
Pumped Storage	39	39	100	100	39	100	100	0
Solar	11	10	91	99	11	100	100	+10
Waste	232	8	3	44	30	13	54	+275
Wind	271	131	48	92	81	30	76	-38
Wood	220	130	59	89	103	47	73	-21
Total	5,266	1,993	38	96	1,520	29	89	-24

groups under the current sample and the proposed sampling procedures. The within-State groupings include breakouts by plant type and energy source. The counts shown in the table cover the entire year, so groups that had RSEs over the labeled amount in any 1 month are included in the final number. Note that the current criterion for not publishing an official statistic is that the corresponding RSE is larger than 50 percent.

Table 13. Form EIA-923 RSE Comparisons for Current vs. Proposed Sample

Type	Total	RSE > 50 percent	RSE > 20 percent	RSE > 10 percent
Current Sample	1,825	417	611	766
Proposed Sample	1,825	545	754	952

Graphic Representations of RSE/RSESP

For analysis purposes, when deciding on the sampling criteria to be used in order to provide customers with reasonably accurate data in a reasonable time frame with acceptable cost to the EIA and burden on the industry, graphs were used to display RSE and RSESP values and gross generation totals for the entire United States by facility type. As part of the process of determining the sample, reliability estimates computed from a sample of data collected in previous years were examined. The U.S. level was studied, but State level data and Census Division data were also considered. (Table 13 above shows data collected at the State level.) Following is an example of a U.S. level graph showing the range of estimated RSE and estimated RSESP values that pertained to each monthly gross generation estimate in 2006. This shows acceptable indications of accuracy for such a sample, for industrial facilities. It is anticipated that with such a reduced sample size, future data collections will have also have a reduced non-sampling error.

Figure 2 – U.S. Level - Industrial Facilities – All Energy Sources

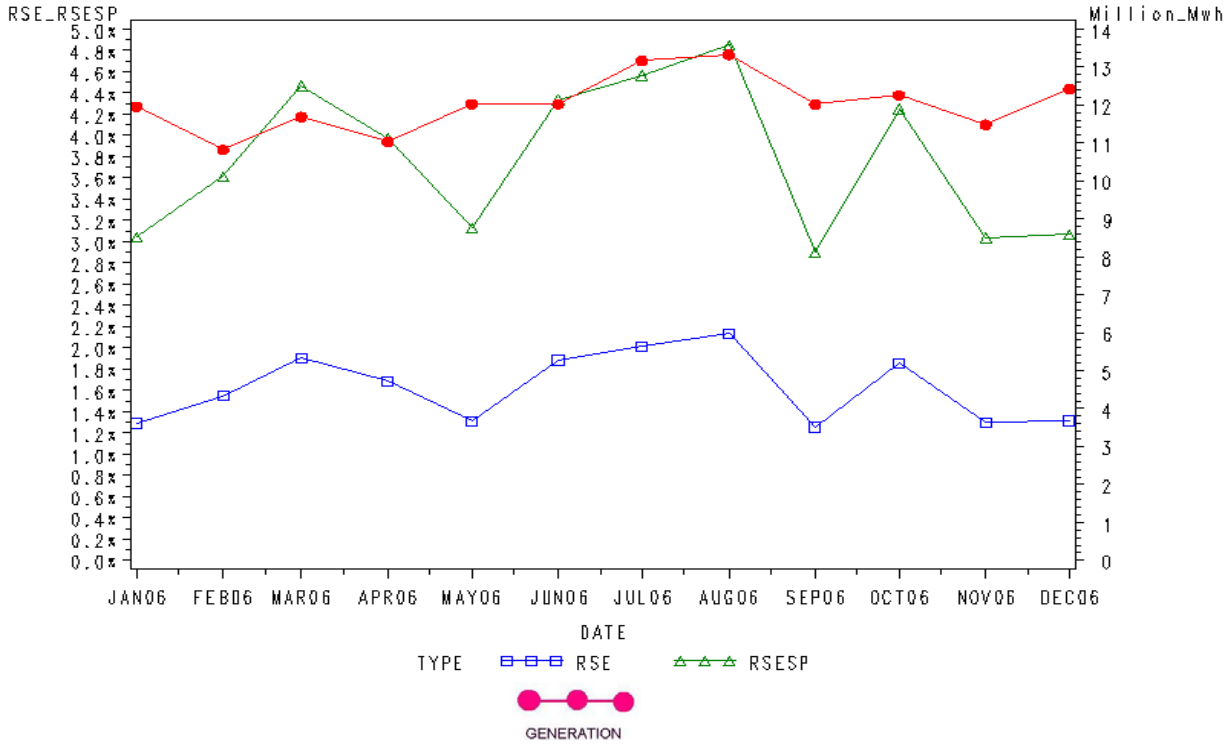


Table 14 displays a summary of the threshold values for nameplate capacity that were used for selecting cutoff samples of facilities in the 2006 frame. Facilities new to the frame in 2007 will be collected monthly regardless of their capacities due to a lack of annual regressor data for imputation. These cutoff values, given by facility type and energy source, were calculated using the same capacity coverage percentages described above, except that the coverage percentages pertain to strata representing higher levels of aggregation. Overall, the share of capacity that the monthly sample covers by fuel type and facility type are shown in Table 15. Facility types were aggregated into three strata: regulated utilities, independent power producers, and commercial/industrial facilities. Energy sources were aggregated into only coal, natural gas, conventional hydroelectric, petroleum, nuclear,

pumped storage, and all other types. These cutoff levels may vary as the data are evaluated in the future.

Table 14. Form EIA-923 Capacity Cutoffs (megawatts)

Facility Type	Coal	Natural Gas	Hydroelectric	Petroleum	Other	Nuclear	Pumped Storage
Regulated Utilities	860	380	150	130	90	Census	Census
Ind. Power Producer	620	590	25	470	30	Census	Census
Commercial/Industrial	50	90	40	25	50	Census	Census

Table 15. Form EIA-923 Capacity Coverage (percent)

Facility Type	Coal	Natural Gas	Hydroelectric	Petroleum	Other	Nuclear	Pumped Storage
Regulated Utilities	90	83	72	77	92	100	100
Independent. Power Producer	88	83	66	84	74	100	100
Commercial/Industrial	68	65	75	57	67	100	100

REFERENCES:

The regression estimation/imputation procedures used for the Form EIA-826 and Form EIA-923 are documented and discussed in the on-line statistics journal, ***InterStat***, in the following articles:

- "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Survey Estimation," at the following URL: http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/interstat/articles/1999/abstracts/g99001.html-ssi
- "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Survey Estimation - Part II: Ratios of Totals," at the following URL: http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/interstat/articles/2000/abstracts/u00002.html-ssi
- "Using Prediction-Oriented Software for Survey Estimation - Part III: Full-Scale Study of Variance and Bias," at the following URL: http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/interstat/articles/2001/abstracts/u01001.html-ssi.

The method described in these articles is generally useful for both small area estimation and imputation, with adjustments as described in those documents. Additional documentation and references include:

(1) "Model-Based Sampling, Inference and Imputation," available on the EIA Web site at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/forms/eiawebme.pdf

(2) "Weighting in Regression for Use in Survey Methodology," *InterStat*, available at: http://interstat.stat.vt.edu/InterStat/ARTICLES/1997/abstracts/A97001.html--ssi.

(3) “Some Applications of Model Sampling to Electric Power Data,” ASA Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section, available at: www.amstat.org/sections/SRMS/proceedings/papers/1991_133.pdf

(4) Royall, R.M., and W.G. Cumberland (1978), "Variance Estimation in Finite Population Sampling," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 73, 351-358

(5) “The Classical Ratio Estimator,” *InterStat*, available at: http://interstat.statjournals.net/YEAR/2005/abstracts/0510004.php

(6) “Cutoff Sampling and Inference,” *InterStat*, available at: http://interstat.statjournals.net/YEAR/2007/abstracts/0704006.php.

B.3. Methods to Maximize Response Rates

For all of the EIA electric power respondents, the response rates are close to or equal to 100 percent. For 2006 annual data, all 7,914 annual respondents (aggregated across all surveys) submitted their data and typically only about 3-7 out of 2,291 monthly 2007 data respondents did not submit their data in any given month. To maximize response rates, the EIA forms have been designed and the instructions have been written to be clear and concise to help the respondent complete the forms. Data that are not expected to change from year-to-year or month-to-month are pre-populated on the forms. Forms and/or notifications are mailed or e-mailed early to maximize the time that respondents have to complete the surveys. As noted, the EIA Internet Data Collection (IDC) System makes forms available on-line as soon as respondents obtain a secure ID and password. Given the high IDC use rate in 2007 (80 percent of the annual reports and approximately 91 percent of the monthly reports are reported by IDC); most of those respondents will merely log on in the next data collection period and access their required forms. Form(s) due dates are the same each period so that respondents can schedule their completion activities. The notification and due dates for each survey are provided in Table 6.

The non-respondents are contacted by e-mail, telephone, and letter to request data submission until an insignificant non-response rate is obtained. Follow-up letters and e-mails citing failure to file the required form are mailed to all non-respondents. If no response occurs as a result of the letters, additional correspondence is sent from the Office Director and Administrator, if necessary, to higher level management officials requesting submission of the appropriate data. Statistical imputation fills any gaps created by the small amount of non-response.

Respondents who file via the IDC System are given the opportunity to either correct or explain unusual data during their submission. The explanations are reviewed by the EIA staff. Respondents are called if further clarification is needed. For those respondents that do not file via the IDC, but rather on a hardcopy of the form, telephone calls are made to confirm corrections or clarifications of any unusual data.

In addition, the EIA has recently developed an improved centralized frame system which affords all survey staff almost immediate knowledge of changes in plant ownership and/or contacts; such

changes contributed to non-response in the past. The new system is integrated with the IDC System so that access can be given to new owners and/or contacts quickly.

B.4. Tests of Procedures

The electric power surveys are established continuing surveys. Although the Form EIA-923 is new, the data being collected are the same as were collected through several other forms that have been discontinued. The Form EIA-860 was revised to include some data from a discontinued form as well. Modifications to the existing forms were made by the EIA staff. The testing of these new and revised forms has several parts. First, the forms were reviewed by internal EIA subject matter and survey methodology experts. The second phase of the testing involved sending draft forms to representatives of the major segments of the electric power industry. Finally the survey forms were tested with actual volunteer survey respondents. They were asked to review the forms and debriefed by EIA to make sure they understood the concepts being measured, could successfully navigate the forms, and had the data in their business records. Changes were made at all stages of testing to incorporate feedback.

B.5. Forms Consultation

During 2006, the Electric Power Division met with a variety of stakeholders to make them aware of the general proposals for form changes and to elicit their suggestions, concerns and needs. The following is a list of the organizations with whom the EIA met.

- American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
- American Public Power Association
- American Statistic Association
- DOE, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability
- DOE, Office of Fossil Energy
- Edison Electric Institute
- Electricity Consumers Resource Council
- Electric Power Supply Association
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
- National Mining Association
- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
- North American Electric Reliability Corporation
- 2007 EIA Energy Outlook, Modeling, and Data Conference.

For additional information concerning these surveys, please contact Jorge Luna-Camara at 202-586-3945 or at Jorge.Luna@eia.doe.gov. For information concerning this request for OMB approval, please contact the agency Clearance Officer, Jay Casselberry, at 202-586-8616 or at jay.casselberry@eia.doe.gov.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE
Appendix A

Partial List of Electric Power Data Users

Alaska Electric Light & Power Co
Alliant Energy
American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
American Electric Power
American Forest & Paper Association
American Public Power Association
Arizona Corporation Commission
Association of Electric Cooperatives
B A Capital LLC
Babcock & Wilcox
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co
BBC Research & Consulting
BMO Capital Markets
Bonneville Power Administration
Boston University
BP
British Columbia Ministry of Energy
Bureau of Labor Statistics
California Energy Commission
Cambridge Energy Research Associates
Carolina Power & Light Co
Center for Clean Air Policy
Central Power & Light
Central & South West Services Inc
Cinergy Inc
Clean Energy Engineering
Colorado Department Regulatory Agencies
Colorado Department Public Health & Environmental Agency
Commonwealth Edison Co
Concentric Energy Advisors Inc
Consol Energy Inc.
Consumers Energy Co
Cornell University
Detroit Edison
Dominion Resources
Dominion Virginia Power
Duke Energy Corporation
Dynegy
E.ON-US

Economy.com
Edison Electric Institute
Edison Mission Marketing and Trading
Electric Power Supply Association
Electric Power Group
Energy and Environmental Research Center
Energy Intelligence, Houston Bureau
Energy Market & Policy Analysis Inc
Entergy Corp
Entergy-Tulane Energy Institute
Envirofuels LP
EPA National Risk Management Research Laboratory
Federal Documents Inc
Federal Railroad Administration
FirstEnergy Corp
Florida Power & Light
Friends of the Earth
Fuel Cycle Week Magazine
Gaffney Cline & Associates
Global Energy Advisors
Global Energy Decisions
Global Energy Intelligence
Global Security Consulting
Guideline
Hamburg (Germany) University of Applied Sciences
Hawaiian Electric Co Inc
Hess Energy Trading
Honeywell Utility Solutions
I. MATEX Inc
ICF International
Idaho Power Co
Illinois Power
Indiana Dept of Commerce
Integer Research Group
Inter-Power/AhlCon Partners
Iowa Dept Natural Resources
Jordan Institute
Kansas City Power & Light Co
Komanoff Energy Associates
Knonos Inc
L S Power Development LLC
Laclede Gas Co
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Louisiana State University
Maryland Energy Administration

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mercer Management Consulting
MDU Resources Group, Inc.
Michigan Department of Consumer & Industry Services
Michigan State - College of Business
Michigan Municipal Electric Association
Mid Atlantic Area Council
MidAmerican
Minerals Management Services
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd
Mittal Steel USP
MSB Energy Associates Inc.
J.D. McKenzie
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Mountjoy and Bressler, LLP
MuniServices LLC
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
National Association of State Energy Officials
National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
National Mining Association
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
National Geographic
Native Forest Network
Natural Resources Canada
National Resources Defense Council
Navigant Consulting Inc
New Century Energies
New England Conference of PUC
New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission
New Jersey Dept Environmental Protection
New York Energy Research/Development Authority
NobleHousePartners LLC
North Carolina Dept of Environment/Natural Resources
North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Northeast States Coordinated Air Use Management
Norwegian Energy Ltd
Nuclear Energy Institute
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
OnLocation Inc
Oxford University
Paine Webber
The Parthenon Group
PECO Energy Co
PG&E

Philadelphia Public Health & Services
Platt's Analytics
Polygon Investment Partners LP
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur LLP
Poten & Partners
Potomac Electric Power Co
Price Waterhouse
Primary Energy
The Progress and Freedom Foundations
Progress Energy Florida
Public Policy Law
Public Service Company of New Mexico
PUC of Ohio
Puget Sound Energy Inc
Purven & Gertz Inc
R W Beck Inc
Red Sea Group
Resource Data International
Resources for the Future
Science Applications International Corp
Sequent Energy Management
SFA Pacific Inc
Sigcorp Inc
SNL Financial
Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking
Southern California Edison
Southern Environmental Law Center
Stanford University Hoover Institution
Supply Chain Inc
Tech Resources Inc
TECO Energy
Texas Utilities Electric Co
Transalta Centralia Mining Inc
Tucson Electric Power Co
Union of Concerned Scientists
University of California - Berkeley
University of Delaware
University of Michigan, Transportation Research Institute
University of Michigan, Ford School of Public Policy
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
University of Wisconsin, Madison
U.S. Congress
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electric Reliability and Energy Delivery

U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Geological Survey
Utility Power Group
Virginia Technology Center of Coal & Energy Research
Washington State Department of Community Development
Washington Utilities Transport Commission
Western Governors' Association
Western Resources
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

Appendix B

Summary of Comments on Forms and Instructions Received in Response to Federal Register Notice (Vol. 72, No. 64) Published April 4, 2007

Introduction

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) received 63 sets of comments from interested parties, including more than one set of comments from some organizations (Table B1). Comments included issues on the forms, instructions, and sensitive data. The EIA response to the comments is shown below. Copies of the comments received in reply to the notice are available in the Department of Energy (DOE) Public Reading Room (Room 1E-190 at 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585).

The EIA is not required to solicit comments on its information collection activities through a formal rulemaking process. Rather, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) process is followed by the EIA, which allows opportunities for public input to EIA before submitting its proposals to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In addition, that process provides for public input to OMB before it makes a decision on an EIA forms clearance request. The EIA proposed clearance request is in conformance with the PRA requirements and necessitates no formal rulemaking, environmental impact statements, or other actions not specified in the PRA.

Many interested parties offered comments that resulted in form changes. Some were editorial in nature, and others resulted in substantive changes to the instructions and/or the questions asked. The editorial comments are not listed below, but were addressed appropriately in the forms and/or their instructions. In many cases, the comments of several parties were summarized or representative comments are presented here by the EIA and, therefore, not all of the submitted comments are reproduced directly in this Appendix.

A number of commenters provided concerns and questions regarding the forms they currently file; for example, how the Internet Data Collection (IDC) System operated in 2007. These specific questions were addressed by EIA staff directly with the responding parties, and are not addressed below.

General Comments

Comment:
The burden imposed by the various forms on the respondents is too great. The EIA burden estimate on the forms is lower than the actual burden they experience when preparing the form.

Response:
The electric power surveys have been extensively reviewed to ensure that they will collect only the information needed for EIA and the Federal government to accomplish its mission. The EIA has also discussed the surveys with many industry groups and companies and most have understood that the burden is an estimated average for all respondents completing each form or schedule. Some respondents' burdens will fall above the estimate, while others will fall below the estimate. In addition, the use of the IDC system has lowered the burden by improving the accuracy of the data submissions due to on-line editing procedures, and consequently reducing call-backs to the respondents. This should continue as more respondents file over the Internet and as the EIA continues to improve the operation of the IDC System and pre-filling as much information as possible.

Comment:
The definitions are sometimes inconsistent between the instructions, glossary and the forms.

Response:
The EIA has incorporated the suggestions and made the instructions, glossary and surveys consistent and more easily understandable.

Comment:
There were a number of suggestions to help the respondents make the Internet Data Collection (IDC) System easier to access and use. This would include the ability to upload files from a company's database directly into the IDC System and pre-fill as much static information as possible.

Response:
The EIA plans to address these types of issues with its next version of the IDC System.

Comment:
There is concern that the lack of Form EIA-767 data for the year 2006 will hamper any efforts to evaluate and implement any future potential regulation of carbon dioxide (CO_2) from electric generators. It will also hinder the ability to conduct regulatory analyses and to develop allocations for nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), or CO_2 cap-and-trade scenarios based on recent facility operations. Loss of these data has already affected and will continue to adversely affect the States' efforts to effectively evaluate and implement any such program, as data would be needed on the boiler-specific operational data which would normally be collected on the current Form EIA-767. The EIA suspended this form for Fiscal Year 2007 and did not collect this information for data year 2006. EIA is urged to collect the 2006 data when it collects the 2007 data using the new forms.

Response:
The EIA does not currently have the resources needed to collect, process, and disseminate the 2006 data. It would be especially difficult given that the 2007 data will be collected on an entirely different set of surveys.

Comment:
The EIA is encouraged to provide at least 1 full year for any changes it does adopt to take effect. The collection and reporting of information involves multiple company staff, accounting systems, software, and other resources, and it takes time to implement changes in information collection and reporting requirements. For example, companies often use internally developed or third-party software to compile and verify the information they report to the EIA and other agencies. Changes to the forms are likely to require changes to the software, including verification of the accuracy of the modified software, and that takes time. In addition, companies are required to ensure the accuracy of financial information they report under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, with testing to ensure the adequacy of internal controls. That too takes time.

Response:
The EIA proposes to add only several new data elements to each form. Postponing the implementation of all of the forms for a year would result in a loss of data critical to national needs. The EIA will work with individual respondents to facilitate their transition to the new form.

Sensitive Data

Comment:
The disclosure of generating plant operating, performance, efficiency, and cost data – such as heat rate, fuel quantity, cost, and inventory, cost of power purchases, and plant financial statistics – can compromise a company's ability to participate in electricity markets, including for example contract negotiations for fuel supply and power sales. Such information in the hands of competitors can allow them unfairly to undercut another company's bid strategy, thereby driving up prices and hurting consumers. Publishing planned changes to installed capacity, such as retirements, changes to existing units, and planned new installations, similarly can make a company vulnerable to inappropriate increases in replacement power costs.

Response:
In addition to EIA's intended internal uses of the information, most of the data elements mentioned are also needed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct its work. When the EPA develops a regulation, it is required to make the underlying data available to the public. Therefore, the EPA would have to collect these data for their uses too, duplicating the EIA efforts. This would violate the Paperwork Reduction Act of keeping the burden on industry to a minimum. Also, a number of these data elements (e.g., planned new capacity, retirements, and changes to existing units) are already in the public domain through the public utility commissions. On the other hand, fuel cost, maximum tested heat rates, and inventory information will not be released to the public.

Comment:
The EIA proposes a 9-month lag before commodity prices would be made public. Companies typically buy coal, for instance, in multi-year purchases, and they have up to 5 years on some transportation contracts, so releasing the information after a 9-month lag would still have very negative effects.

Response:
The EIA has determined that these data are sensitive and, therefore, should not be released as originally proposed. The EIA will only release aggregated State-level data, but will withhold individual respondents' commodity price data, as is currently the case with the delivered prices.

Comment:
Delivered price data have been available from the FERC on the FERC Form 423 for many years with no harm done to the entities reporting. By the time the data are made public (3 to 4 months after the fact) sufficient time has passed that the information should be considered historical and not real time. Making these and other data publicly available 9 months after the end of the reporting year will give the public access to the information needed to address important policy questions. Also, the reduced transparency would lessen competition and would likely put new entrants at a disadvantage. In addition, there is no evidence that the availability of the information has, or will, harm the reporting entities competitively. In addition, releasing these data would improve the data quality. Currently, many data service providers estimate this information. Having the actual data will improve their databases and allow the academic and public policy community to provide better analyses of electricity markets.

Response:
The EIA has determined that the delivered price data are sensitive to both the supplier and buyer of the fossil fuels. The EIA will still release aggregated State-level data, but will withhold the individual respondents' delivered price data in the future, as is the case with the current Form EIA-423.

Comment:
The EIA is encouraged to continue to apply its disclosure limitation methods to all commercially and security sensitive information contained in the electric surveys to minimize the possibility that individually identifiable information reported by a particular survey respondent can be deduced from published statistics.

Response:
The EIA has determined that the current withholding techniques, to protect the individually identifiable data, will continue to be used.

Comment:
Reporting the commodity cost of coal by contract on the Form EIA-923, along with the required reporting of contract terms, would effectively release to the public the total structure and cost of a company's coal portfolio. Release of such information would cause serious damage to future coal and freight contract negotiating abilities, inhibit competition among coal and freight suppliers, and ultimately increase costs to customers. If such commodity cost information by contract is required, it should be granted confidential status and not released publicly. Aggregation of such commodity cost information by mine, rather than by contract, would lessen some of the concern related to release of coal portfolio information, however, a serious concern still remains regarding coal transportation costs.

Response:
The EIA has decided to classify the commodity costs and delivered prices as sensitive data, thereby not releasing the individual data to the public. The EIA will only release aggregated State-level data, but will withhold the individual respondents' commodity and delivered price data, as is currently the case with the delivered prices.

Comment:
There is concern about the accessibility and use of the latitude and longitude data being classified as non-confidential. The Federal Register notice is not clear about the procedure to request such data, the format that the data would be available to requesters, and if there would be any terms or conditions of use of the data. On the opposite side, it is requested that the EIA not provide broad electronic access to this information, even if the information can be obtained elsewhere. Electric facilities are part of the Nation's critical infrastructure and need to be safeguarded from terrorist and vandal attacks by avoiding free, consolidated access to such information through EIA.

Response:
As the EIA explained in the Federal Register notice, latitude and longitude information is not sensitive because of its wide availability in the public domain. However, while the data will not be put on the Internet for easy access, they will be provided upon request. When the data are requested from the EIA, they will be made available in spreadsheet format to the requester.

Comment:
The disclosure of generating plant and transmission physical and transactional information can assist would-be terrorists in identifying the location of critical facilities. The transmission maps and power flow base cases collected in the Form EIA-411 are very sensitive from such a perspective and need to continue to be treated as confidential. The EIA form confidentiality and notice sections need to continue to be carefully worded to provide such assurance.

Response:
These data are now currently and proposed to continue to be sensitive data. They will, therefore, not be released to the public. The language contained in the form has been modified to clarify this.

Comments on Form EIA-411

Comment:
The EIA says it plans to "make reporting on Form EIA-411 … mandatory for all electric generators who are connected to the electricity grid." But the EIA also indicates that at least Schedule 3 on the Form EIA-411 is completed by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), to which those generators must now belong. The EIA should clarify that companies are not required to report any information directly to the EIA that they provide to NERC, NERC Regions, or others for reporting to the EIA.

Response:
It is correct that the companies should reply directly to the NERC Regions, who in turn will report to NERC Headquarters. The regional reports will then be forwarded to the EIA. This will be made clearer in the instructions.

Comment:
The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) has kept the EIA apprised of its efforts to develop a comprehensive NERC Transmission Availability Data System (TADS) that will require *mandatory* submission to NERC of more comprehensive and useful transmission outage data than that which is proposed by the EIA in Schedule 6. The NERC will be implementing TADS in two phases: Phase I, scheduled to be considered by the NERC Board of Trustees, will require Transmission Operators to report automatic outage data beginning in calendar year 2008. Phase II will add planned outage and manual unscheduled outage data in calendar year 2009. The Phase II design has not yet begun, and its implementation will be subject to the NERC approval process.

Response:
While the EIA has discussed the possibility of the NERC TADS to replace Schedule 6 of the Form EIA-411, TADS is not far enough along for the EIA to accept it as the totality of all transmission data needs for the Federal government. Over the next several months, the EIA will work with NERC to determine if TADS will meet these needs. If TADS or a modified version is acceptable, the EIA will develop a revised survey form and issue a Federal Register notice for comment. It is not anticipated that this will result in a new Form EIA-411 until at least January 2009 and possibly later.

Comment:
The proposed Schedule 6 (Schedule 7 in the current Form EIA-411) requires the Regions to submit transmission outage data to the NERC and then the NERC is to provide it to the EIA. This data submittal is proposed to be mandatory for calendar year 2007 data and subsequent years. Making Schedule 6 mandatory for 2007 calendar year data will impose a burden on many U.S. transmission owners since they were not notified of the mandatory collection requirement before 2007. As a result, many of them will have to manually construct the requested data from historic outage records. Therefore, we suggest that the EIA make submissions of 2007 data voluntary as they have been in the past.

Response:
As the EIA has been considering making Schedule 6 mandatory for several years, many transmission operators would have been aware of the possible change through the work of standing NERC Committees. From discussions with the industry, the EIA understands that this information is readily available and should be able to be compiled within the allotted timeframe.

Comment:
Some of the data that are needed on the Form EIA-411 are also needed for FERC Form 714. Can this information request be reduced to just one time to improve efficiency and time management?

Response:
There are geographical differences between these two surveys. The Form EIA-411 collects aggregated and unified data from the eight NERC regions, while the FERC Form 714 collects individual data from over 140 control areas which cannot be aggregated without applying a variety of adjustments and corrections provided by the NERC.

Comments on Form EIA-826

Comment:
Regarding the Form EIA-826, Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report, Schedule 1 Part C. Delivery Only Service, the EIA requests that we "List the Names of Companies Within the State for which Electricity is Delivered." One commenter explained that they currently have 14 suppliers - would there be any way to attach a file to this section? There doesn't seem to be enough room in the form to enter in all the suppliers. It also seems redundant to have to report this information on a monthly basis.

Response:
Respondents using the IDC System will find their previous contracts listed each month, so they do not have to fill the data in each month. Non-IDC filers can additional sheets as necessary.

Comment:
Under EIA-826, Schedule 1, Part B, why do you have to report to the nearest 0.01 for revenue and megawatthours? If you are looking for that much detail, why not lower the required amounts to whole dollars and kilowatthours?

Response:
The EIA agrees to make this change. Especially for the transportation sector, which has small sales and revenue values, the additional digits will make the monthly average price estimate more accurate.

Comments on Form EIA-860

Comment:
It is suggested that the Form EIA-860 be submitted by April 30th or 120 days after the end of the reporting year.

Response:
The February 15th date was established as most of the information on this form is static and will be pre-printed on hardcopy forms or pre-filled on the IDC. So the respondent will usually only have to review the information, make little if any changes, and then submit it.

Comment:
It is requested that the EIA revise the description of line 13 of Schedule 2 on the proposed Form EIA-860 from "Transmission Owner: Enter the name of the owner of the transmission system to which the plant is connected" to "Enter the electric utility in whose service area the plant is located. Normally, this would be the name of the utility company that owns the distribution lines within the area that the facility is located. However, if the generator is physically connected to the distribution system of a different electric utility, use this distribution utility name." The intent of the proposed change so that all plants would report a utility service territory is good. However, the proposed language is rather vague and the term "Transmission Owner" is not defined. Would the respondent have the ability to type anything in this field, or would the respondent only be able to choose from a list of service territories?

Response:
This information is important to understanding the critical infrastructure of the United States and the reliability of the electricity grid. After further consultation, the EIA has modified the original proposed language to read, "Owner of transmission and/or distribution facilities: enter the name of the owner of the transmission or distribution facilities to which the plant is interconnected and the grid voltage at the point of interconnection." The second part of the question was added to enable data users to differentiate between transmission lines and distribution lines. To facilitate the respondents in filing the survey, the list of transmission and distribution lines will be available in a dropdown menu in the IDC System. Respondents not using the IDC will be provided the list of names upon request.

Comment:
It is requested that the EIA revise the reporting threshold for Form EIA-860 schedules 6B, 6C, 6F, and 6I from boilers at plants at 100MW and greater to boilers at plants 25MW and greater. This information is especially important for smaller units that do not report emissions directly to the EPA emissions tracking system.

Response:
As stated above, the EIA intends to use the same plant capacity threshold to continue the collection of the environmentally-related data that was reported on the Form EIA-767. Reducing the threshold from 100 megawatts to 25 megawatts would add approximately 400 additional plants for which data would be required for these schedules. The EIA believes that this added burden is not justified for the small amount of additional information that would be collected.

Comment:
Section 2 of the Form EIA-860 requests the NERC region and sub-region for each plant. The instructions do not tell you where you can find the NERC regions simply that you are to enter it. It would be most helpful to have some guidance on where to locate this information.

Response:

After consulting with the NERC, the EIA has also decided to eliminate the request for NERC sub-region, as these data are difficult to determine. However, the EIA will be pre-filling the NERC region for each plant.

Comment:
The Form EIA-860 could be more technology specific, i.e., create a Form EIA-860W for wind energy plants or a Form EIA-860R for renewable plants, and not have all of the extra questions regarding fuel source, etc.

Response:
This issue will be addressed in a manner other than the development of separate forms. Instead, the IDC System will be programmed in such a way as to allow such respondents to access only the relevant sections of the form for their particular facility.

Comment:
More information is being requested regarding MVARS. Rather than one value as on the current form, there will be four values for every unit to report: leading and lagging for both summer and winter. What formula should we be using for the leading and lagging MVARS?

Response:
The instructions will explain that these data should be read off the reactive power capability curve for the generator.

Comment:
It is recommended that on the Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," Schedule 3.B, line 21 that an additional question be asked with respect to Oil-Gas Fuel Switching: "Can the unit switch fuels while operating (i.e., without shutting down the unit)? [ ] Yes [ ] No." The ability for a generator to switch fuels while operating is an important characteristic from a reliability perspective. This information is important for analyzing the potential loss of gas transportation, whether such loss is due to a generator's use of interruptible transportation or due to the physical loss of gas pipeline capacity (e.g., loss of capacity caused by the failure of one or more gas compression stations, a pipeline break, etc.).

Response:
The EIA has decided to add this question to the Form EIA-860, as it will add important information on fuel switching.

Comment:
It is recommended that on the Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," Schedule 4, that the subtitle of the form be modified as follows: "IDENTIFY OWNER(S) – OWNER(S) NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION (d)." The instructions should make it clear that the information requested is with respect to all owners.

Response:
The EIA has accepted this change and will make it on the form, as it adds clarity to the question.

Comments on Form EIA-860M

Comment:
Another example of unnecessary reporting burden is the monthly reporting of updates to proposed generators and changes to existing generators within 12 months of operation in Form EIA-860M as it applies to generators smaller than 100 MW. Reporting monthly for this process will result in many reports containing information identical to that found in previous reports, as little to no change will occur in the last 12 months of the project. A variation in schedule of a month or two is trivial in terms of electricity generated in small units relative to EIA reporting amounts. Significant changes, such as cancellation, are caught in reports for planned generators in the next 5 years. It is recommended that Form EIA-860M apply only to planned generators larger than 100 MW.

Response:
To only track the status of planned generators (within 12 months of completion) that are greater than 100 megawatts would eliminate a great percentage of updates for generators associated with certain fuel types, such as renewable energy sources. These types of facilities are of great interest to the EIA and other organizations, providing them with up-to-date information on new capacity associated with various energy sources. However, to reduce the respondent burden, the Form EIA-860M data collection will be revised as follows: On a rolling 12 months basis, respondents who (1) have proposed new generators scheduled to start commercial operation within the next 12 months or (2) have existing generators proposed to retire within the next 12 months will report each month until their respective generators have a change in status or an effective date that causes them to fall out of the monthly generator frame. Respondents who have other proposed changes (e.g., re-rates, re-powering) will report updates for these generators only 1 month prior to the latest reported scheduled month of completion. If the change is completed on schedule, respondents would only be reporting twice for the proposed change. If the proposed change is delayed, the update for the proposed change will be initiated again 1 month prior to the month of the latest reported scheduled month of completion. The EIA has eliminated from the Form EIA-860 the explicit collection of data on proposed changes in ownership, proposed deactivation, proposed fuel change (exclusive of re-powering) and proposed reactivation from retirement. Therefore, responses to these changes will no longer be required on the Form EIA-860M.

Comments on Form EIA-861

Comment:
The EIA is proposing to collect new information in the Form EIA-861 about green pricing, net metering, and self generation. The quantities of demand curtailed simply by use of net metering and self generation often will not be available. The EIA should make reporting the information optional, and only if easily available from a company's customers.

Response:
These new data elements were identified by Congress in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and required that the FERC conduct a detailed study of the topic. The FERC issued its report *Assessment of Demand Response and Advanced Metering*, Docket No. AD06-2-000, August 2006. The FERC has subsequently asked the EIA to conduct the survey on an on-going basis (see comment below). The EIA, however, is proposing to collect only the most important aspects of green pricing, net metering, and self-generation data on the Form EIA-861, keeping the burden on industry to a minimum.

Comment:
The proposed changes to the Form EIA-861 provide the FERC with some important data. However, to more fully comply with Energy Policy Act of 2005 in future years the Commission needs data with additional granularity. Therefore, it is hereby requested that EIA: (1) collect more detailed information on demand response programs by customer class and (2) remove the small utility exemption proposed for the advanced metering section.

1. Demand Response Data: Adding questions to the revised EIA Form 861 to gather more detailed information by customer class is strongly recommended. The questions used by the Commission in its 2006 survey could serve as the basis for additional questions in the Form EIA-861. Expansion of Schedule 6C of Form EIA-861 to collect data on these specific programs and tariffs by customer class is strongly recommended. If the EIA were to gather the information, the data collection would occur efficiently because of the expertise and high-quality data controls for which EIA is known. Moreover, the needed data would be collected through a single data collection process. It should be noted that the EIA did collect similar data prior to 1997.

2. Advanced Meter Data: The exemption of utilities with both sales to ultimate customers and sales for resale which are less than 150,000 megawatthours may miss important trends in the use of advanced metering. Congress recognized that expanded use of advanced metering is important for the future development of electric demand responsiveness in the United States by requesting data on advanced metering in section 1252(e)(3) of Energy Policy Act of 2005. In its 2006 survey, the Commission was able to respond to this request with data from a comprehensive survey of all utilities of all sizes in the United States. If the EIA exempts small utilities from the advanced metering section, the information collection will not be as valuable as it could be. However, if the EIA were to modify its proposal to require coverage of advanced metering by all utilities, this would allow the Commission access to information of sufficient granularity to be responsive to the

requirements of section 1252, as directed by Congress. Furthermore, utilities of all sizes maintain inventories of their meters. Requesting data on advanced metering from these small utilities will not be burdensome. For this reason, it is recommended that the EIA not exempt small utilities. The support and request for the additional information are based on actual experience Commission staff gained in collecting data, analyzing that data and preparing a report on demand response and advanced metering.

Response:
The EIA considered this request. However, as it would add many additional data elements (over 800) than originally presented in the April 4, 2007, Federal Register notice, it would be inappropriate to include this in the current submission to the Office of Management and Budget, without giving the public adequate time to evaluate and comment on the proposal. The EIA plans to discuss these proposals in more depth with the FERC to determine how to move forward on this proposed set of questions.

Comment:
Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators should be required to report information on demand-side management (DSM) and direct electricity sales to ultimate customers.

Response:
It is unusual for RTOs and ISOs to have direct electricity sales to ultimate customers. Adding these entities to the frame for the Form EIA-861 is, therefore, not justified. As far as the demand-side management issue is concerned, RTOs and ISOs do not have cost-based programs upon which DSM programs are based. Again, the EIA does not believe there is justification for adding these entities to the proposed form.

Comment:
Demand response questions on the Form EIA-861 should provide information about actual performance during key events and the verification of the performance. The form should also request information on the distinction between dispatchable demand response resources and non-dispatchable resources. Questions should also distinguish between reliability-based programs and economic programs.

Response:
Actual performance during key events would be a qualitative measure that would be difficult for the EIA to measure and for respondents to report. Differentiating between the characteristics of various demand-response programs would be informative, but the EIA believes that it would too burdensome for the respondents.

Comment:
Revise instructions so that customer-owned meters could be reported (by the utility) on the new Schedule 6D. It is suggested that data on big distributed generators that are not grid connected and customer-initiated demand response be collected too.

Response:
The customer-owned meters are assumed to be "advanced meters." From the FERC study mentioned above, it was determined that these types of meters have not significantly penetrated the market yet. The EIA will monitor the situation and determine at a later date if they should be added to the survey. As far as collecting information on large distributed generators not connected to the grid is concerned, the EIA believes that the number of such generators is negligible. The EIA also believes that requiring utilities to collect and provide information on customer-initiated demand response would place a large burden on the utilities which is not justified. Therefore, the EIA does not intend to add this to the proposed survey.

Comment:
The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utility Service (RUS) Form RUS-7 data is duplicative of the Form EIA-861 data.

Response:
The Form RUS-7 is a small subset of the entire Form EIA-861 universe collecting information only from cooperative utilities who borrow from the RUS. In addition, the RUS collects data from commercial and industrial customers based on the voltage level of the service not on the North American Industrial Classification Systems (NAICS) codes which the EIA uses. Therefore, the RUS-7 data cannot substitute for the Form EIA-861 data.

Comments on Form EIA-923

Comment:
The EIA proposed to eliminate the collection of net generation, useful thermal output information, and fuel use to generate electricity from combined heat and power (CHP) plants. This will compromise the quality and integrity of the data collected and disseminated. It appears that EIA intends to collect only gross electric output from CHP units and to calculate net generation and useful thermal output from these units.

Response:
CHP respondents have had trouble providing accurate data for net generation and useful thermal output for many years. That is why the EIA is proposing to make these changes. The EIA will work with our stakeholders to review our proposed methodology to allocate the total fuel used between fuel for electricity and fuel for useful thermal output. When the new form and methodology are in place, the EIA will make the fuel and useful thermal output estimates available to the public. In addition, the EIA has estimated net generation from gross generation for many years, starting with the former Form EIA-867 in 1989 and proposes to continue doing so.

Comment:
The EIA proposes to eliminate three sets of data previously collected through Form EIA-767.

1. Operating & Maintenance Expenditures: The EIA proposes to eliminate data on total operating and maintenance (O&M) expenditures, and O&M expenditures for feed materials, labor and

supervision, waste disposal, and maintenance. These data are important to State air regulators in terms of calculating cost-effectiveness of air quality program options. They help assess the overall cost-effectiveness of different control technologies (not only the hardware costs) and facilitate the quantification of cost effectiveness in term of dollars per ton of pollutant removed. O&M expenditures (e.g., waste disposal costs) can represent a significant portion of the total cost for certain types of control technologies. Continued collection of this type of O&M data will also allow other environmental impacts to be evaluated.

2. Actual Flue Gas Exit Temperatures: The EIA proposes to eliminate data reported on actual flue gas exit temperatures for summer and winter. These data are important in terms of assessing temperature-specific pollution control options. Data on flue gas exit temperatures are also needed for performing source-specific modeling of impacts on local and regional air quality.

3. Stack Location Data: The EIA proposes to eliminate data fields for stack latitude and longitude. We do not support this as these data are critical for air quality assessments. Examples of analytical exercises conducted using these data include Plume-in-Grid photochemical modeling, back trajectory analysis, assessing reasonable further progress (a Federal Clean Air Act requirement) with respect to downwind impacts, and assessing impacts sources have on Federal Class I areas (e.g., National Parks) under the federal Regional Haze program. It is more accurate to use location data on specific stacks rather than plant location data when more than one stack is involved, especially for large sources with stacks located in different parts of the same large parcel of real estate. One problem that has occurred in the past is that stack-specific data were either not reported or not accurately reported. Another problem for air quality modelers is how to accurately quantify stack emissions from multiple unit sources that vent through the same stack, or a single unit source that vents through multiple stacks. Having stack-specific data available through EIA greatly enhances the states' ability to conduct better analyses.

Response:
Due to the importance of these data, the EIA has decided to add these data elements to the Forms EIA-923 and EIA-860 in the following manner. The O&M expenditure data will be added to Schedule 8, Part F of the Form EIA-923. The actual seasonal flue gas exit temperature and the stack location (latitude and longitude) will be added to Schedule 6, Part I of the Form EIA-860.

Comment:
There is also concern that the EIA is creating a data inequity for CHP information between regulated and unregulated CHP units. Specifically, the instructions for Schedule 6, "Annual Data for Sources and Dispositions of Electricity," of the proposed Form EIA-923 indicate that this schedule would only be required for "Non-Regulated Entities."

Response:
The data on the sources and disposition of electricity are already collected at the entity level from regulated plants on the Form EIA-861. The unregulated plants will continue to be covered by the Form EIA-923.

Comment:
Several commenters want to be assured that the EIA will continue to collect from all respondents at the same frequency as what has been collected before. They are concerned that the EIA intends to collect information from only a sample of sources each year, whereby some plants would only need to report information once every 2 or more years.

Response:
The EIA plans to continue to collect from every respondent every year on either a monthly or annual basis.

Comment:
It was requested that the EIA add a field to Schedule 5.B, "Generation – Prime Mover Level." The field would be the "Nameplate capacity serving the generation." Unlike the generator specific data that are reported on Schedule 5.A, there is no way to tell if only some of the generators in a specific prime mover are contributing toward the monthly generation. The information submitted on the proposed Form EIA-860 Schedule 3 are only theoretical and the operating status codes assigned to the Form EIA-860 Schedule 3 data are as of January 1 of a certain year. This may not reflect the operating status during the period that generation is being reported.

Response:
A generator could be operating for part of the time period, making this question difficult to answer and the data not meaningful. The EIA does not plan to add it.

Comment:
Several commenters request that the EIA release the Comments and Notes in Section 9 of Form EIA-923 and Section 7 of Form EIA-860 when EIA releases the rest of the data from these forms.

Response:
The EIA does not plan to release this information as it may contain information related to sensitive data on the form.

Comment:
Several commenters observed that the EIA is proposing to collect new information on the Form EIA-923, Schedule 2, including commodity costs for coal and natural gas, mercury content for coal, primary and secondary modes of transportation for the coal and natural gas, and Mine Safety and Health Administration identification number for coal mine type and location. They state that this information will be quite burdensome for companies to provide, may not be easily available or even collected in some cases.

Response:
These data are needed for a wide variety of analyses by the Federal government, State and local governments, industry associations, environmental groups, and the public. Most of these data should be easily available to the respondents to report on the form. All of the data mentioned by

the commenter is extremely important to the users of the data. As one example, the mercury content information will be used by EPA to evaluate the rules that will have take effect in January 2009. They will also be used to evaluate the accuracy of the control monitoring equipment that is required to be installed by 2010. However, to assist the respondents, the instructions for the mercury content of the coal received will indicate that if this information is not available from routine tests of each shipment, the EIA will accept the value specified on the fuel supply contract. The EIA also plans to have dropdown menus in the IDC System to facilitate the respondents in finding the mines that are supplying them with coal.

Comment:
The EIA is encouraged to consider making the Form EIA-923 an annual reporting requirement for all respondents, rather than continuing to collect information from a sample of plants monthly. The EIA should align the due date for the annual data with the due date for the FERC Form 1, which generally is due April 18 each year, rather than the proposed Form EIA-923 due date of March 30.

Response:
By not collecting any monthly data, the EIA would not be able to inform Congress and the public of the state of the electric power industry in a timely manner. With regard to delaying the report date for annual data, about 75 percent of the current annual Form EIA-906 and Form EIA-920 respondents already submit their data on time, by March 30. Information in the FERC Form 1 is not reported on the Form EIA-923. Therefore, delaying the data submission date is not justified.

Comment:

It was requested that the EIA extend the response due date for the Form EIA-923 monthly report to be consistent with the FERC Form 423 and Form EIA-423. There is no indication in the record that maintaining the current reporting dates (45 days) would impose any undue delay or harm to any person(s) wishing to review these forms as compared to the additional administrative burdens such proposed dates would place on the reporting entities to timely produce the data. In addition, information on purchases, particularly from tolling agreements, is not received until about 30-45 days after the close of the month. It was also suggested that the due date be extended to 65 days after the end of the reporting month.

Response:
Currently, about 75 percent of the monthly Form EIA-906 and Form EIA-920 respondents already submit their data on time, within 30 days. In addition, the EIA report, Electric Power Monthly, is currently released in less than 75 days after the end of the reporting month. However, the FERC Form 423 and the Form EIA-423 data are 1 month out-of-date with the rest of the report, which includes data from the Forms EIA-826, EIA-906, EIA-920 and OE-417. Delaying the data submission date for all of the former Form EIA-906 and Form EIA-920 would delay this timely report by a full month. This suggestion is, therefore, not accepted.

Comment:
Currently, the FERC Form-423 data from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) are available 3 to 4 months following the reporting month. Therefore, there are concerns

regarding the EIA assuming responsibility for collecting and disseminating the survey and then withholding the data until 9 months after the reporting year. The proposed release schedule would be considerably less timely than the current FERC collection and release process.

Response:
First, the EIA will be releasing non-sensitive data about 75 days after the reporting period ends. This is shorter than the FERC schedule. Second, the EIA will be editing the data to improve the quality of it, which should serve the public well. And lastly, the data in question, delivered fossil fuel costs for utilities, will remain in the public domain and not held for nine months as originally proposed.

Comment:
There is concern that the air emissions control information for nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide are proposed to be split into two separates forms. As it is likely that the same person will not complete both forms, this could cause data inconsistencies and confusion.

Response:
It is likely that more than one person filed the former Form EIA-767 data. As the static and operational data are on different forms, the EIA does not anticipate that this will be a problem.

Comment:
There is no clear indication that the same sources would be required to continue to submit data at the same frequency as occurred under the Form EIA-767 program prior to 2006. We urge that the required parameters remain unchanged under the Electricity 2008 program in order to provide comparable, robust data sets into the future. This needs to be clearly stated when EIA finalizes its proposal so that no misunderstanding occurs among the States, EIA, respondents, and others after Electricity 2008 goes into effect.

Response:
The EIA intends to continue to collect the environmentally-related data from the same (approximately 1,300) respondents who reported on the Form EIA-767. The instructions will be clarified.

Comment:
The Form EIA-923 requests data for fuel cost and volume delivered at the plant (Schedule 2), but also fuel volumes used at the plant (Schedule 3.A&B). It is important to recognize that there are almost always two meters that record fuel volumes. One meter measures fuel that comes off the pipeline, which is generally owned and operated by the pipeline for the purpose of invoicing. A second meter downstream of the previous meter is owned by the plant. Due to calibration variations and slight temperature variations, these two meters will never perfectly match volumes recorded. This is a very important distinction, because Schedule 2 has a primary focus on cost, the most accurate volume measurement to use in conjunction with the fuel cost is the amount metered by the pipeline, which is the volume contained on the invoice from the pipeline. Both these values are maintained in accounting records and provide the most accurate cost comparisons. Conversely, Schedule 3 is focused on operational data, which makes the meter

data from the meter owned by the plant the most appropriate measurement. It is understood that the EIA is consolidating the Form EIA-423 with the Form EIA-906 and Form EIA-920 to reconcile the information between the two forms in a single submission. These data may not always be reconcilable for the reasons above, thus hindering the ability to submit this form. The EIA should expressly state that fuel volumes reported on the Schedule 2 should come from accounting records, and expressly state that the fuel volumes reported on the Schedule 3 should come from the plant meter (operations data). Formalizing this understanding will allow for the realization that these data cannot always be reconciled, and remove the EIA burden to always pursue explanations when the data entered on these two Schedules is not grossly different.

Response:
This point will be explained more clearly in the instructions. It should also be noted that any difference should be reported in the adjustments cell on the form.

Comment:
As designed, the Form EIA-923 will capture both monthly and annual data. It is not always clear which schedules are monthly and which are annual requests. It is suggested to make this clear in both the survey form and in the instructions. Do you anticipate that there will be a monthly version of this survey as there is for the Form EIA-860 and Form EIA-860M? With the many people in a company in different departments and buildings, responding to the many data elements of this report, it may make it difficult to exercise control and quality with data entry and maintenance and provide broader access for the same report. This is a real concern with having both monthly and annual data in the same survey form. An additional concern is how to determine the persons to contact with such a variety of data and due dates within this survey.

Response:
The form instructions will be clarified. But for those using the IDC System, this problem will not be present as monthly respondents will have access to only the Schedules that they need to fill out. Annual respondents will likewise only have access to the Schedules for which they are responsible. The EIA will work with the respondents to locate the proper person in their company to submit the forms. Additionally, the EIA will make clear on the survey forms and instructions the appropriate EIA contact for the various schedules within the survey.

Comment:
For the most part, the new sections of Form EIA-923 (Schedules 6A-6I) are from the former Form EIA-767. However, the Form EIA-767 had a deadline of April 30 rather than this proposed March 30. Could this proposed deadline be changed to the later date?

Response:
Currently, about 80 percent of the annual Form EIA-906/920 data are submitted by March 30. The EIA believes that the additional operational information should be available to the respondents by March 30.

Comment:
Small power producers, in particular, requested that their burden be reduced. These parties suggested a higher capacity cutoff (filing threshold) for the survey frames.

Response:
Small and renewable power plants must be surveyed by the EIA to adequately track electric generating assets and operations. The EIA works with these respondents to facilitate accessing, completing, and submitting the form. An extensive effort was made to reduce the monthly sample size for the Form EIA-906 and Form EIA-920 beginning in January 2004. This effort resulted in a reduction of more than 50 percent (over 1,600 monthly respondents). For January 2008, the EIA expects to reduce the sample for the new Form EIA-923 by another 24 percent (over 450 respondents, see Section B.2.).

Comment:
The Form EIA-923 duplicates the data collected on the FERC Form-423.

Response:
With the adoption of the new Form EIA-923, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has agreed to consider terminating the FERC Form 423. If it is terminated, the utilities will report their fuel cost and quality information only on the Form EIA-923.

Comment:
Further burden reduction can be obtained by reducing duplication of information reported to the EIA. In the proposed forms, Schedule 8, Form EIA-923 collects similar information to Schedule 6, Form EIA-860. In fact, in Schedule 8, Form EIA-923 there are statements that information submitted there must be for facilities identified in Form EIA-860. If the environmental information is really needed, it should all be collected in one form, not two.

Response:
These data are not duplicative. Rather, the Form EIA-860 will collect the static information related to environmental equipment and the Form EIA-923 will collect the operational information. The EIA believes that this information can be effectively collected using both survey forms.

Comment:
The Form EIA-3, Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report, Manufacturing Plants, requests information that is reported in Form EIA-923, Schedule 4. Inquiries about fuels, if necessary, should be made on one form.

Response:
There are some combined heat and power plants that would report on both the Form EIA-923 and the Form EIA-3. The EIA will review both forms and determine what duplication may exist. Where this exists, the EIA will consider revising the Form EIA-3.

Comment:
Both the proposed Forms EIA-860 and EIA-923 request rather detailed environmental information, which is also submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency, the primary Federal agency involved with environmental issues. To the extent that the EIA can obtain such information from other agencies of the Federal government, the EIA should not collect such information from reporters. Should the EIA determine that it does need to collect such information directly, it is recommended that it not be collected for units less than 100 MW. In Schedule 6, Form EIA-860 such information is not collected for units less than 100 MW. The practicality of that approach also should be applied to nitrogen oxide and mercury emissions, in particular.

Response:
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) collects hourly emissions data. However, the EIA forms will be collecting either monthly or annual data. In addition, the EPA does not collect this information from plants with a capacity less than 25 megawatts. Instead, they use the data that the EIA collects to analyze environmental issues and set regulatory policy.

Comment:
Schedule 3 of the Form EIA-923 asks for the heat content, sulfur content, and ash content on a per boiler basis. This will actually be the same values for boilers using the same stockpile of coal. What benefit is there for redundancy of information for various boilers at a plant site?

Response:
While it is possible that all boilers at a particular facility use the same single stockpile of coal, others have several stockpiles and blend the coal to prescribed specifications in a unique manner for each boiler. The EIA needs to ensure that the survey form has the ability to capture these situations.

Table B1. List of Commenters Responding to the April 4, 2007 Federal Register Notice

Number	Commenter
1	American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA)
2	American Public Power Association (APPA) and National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
3	Arizona Public Service Company (APS)
4	Bellsouth
5	Black Hills Corporation
6	Black Hills Corporation-Fountain Valley, Rupert & Glenns Ferry
7	Bureau of Economic Analysis
8	CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric, LLC
9	Central Electric Cooperative, Inc.
10	Chugach Electric Association
11	City of Austin
12	City of Bandon
13	City of Bonners Ferry
14	City of Elbow lake Municipal Power
15	City of Glendale
16	City of Houston
17	City of Lexington
18	City of St. Paul
19	Clean Air Association of the Northeast States (NESCAUM)
20	DOW Chemical Company
21	Edison Electric Institute (EEI)
22	El Paso Electric Company
23	Empire District
24	Empire District
25	Entergy Nuclear Northeast, Inc.
26	Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPC)
27	E-ON (Louisville G&E and Kentucky Utilities)
28	Exelon Corp
29	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
30	First Energy Corp
31	Jacksonville Electric Authority
32	Lakeview Light and Power
33	Louis Dreyfus Energy services (LDES)
34	Lower Tule river Irrigation District (LTRID)
35	Michigan Cogeneration Systems, Inc.
36	MidAmerican Energy Company
37	MidAtlantic Regional Air Management Association (MARAMA)
38	National Association of Clean Air Agencies
39	National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
40	National Mining Association

Number	Commenter
41	North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)
42	Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority
43	Page Electric Utility
44	Parke County REMC
45	Peabody Energy (Peabody)
46	Primary Children's Medical Center
47	Red lake Electric Cooperative
48	Red River Valley Rural Electric Association
49	Reliant Energy
50	Rita Blanca Electric Cooperative Inc.
51	Salt River Project
52	Southern Company
53	Southwest Mississippi Electric Power Association
54	Town of Lusk
55	US Environmental Protection Agency
56	Verendrye Electric Cooperative
57	WalMart Stores
58	Water2wire
59	Western Coal Traffic League and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
60	Weyerhaeuser (Columbus Cellulose Fibers)
61	Whitewater Energy Corp.
62	Williams Gas Pipeline
63	Wolverine Power Marketing Cooperative

Appendix C
Revised Electric Power Cover Letters, Forms, and Instructions

- Form EIA-411, “Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report”
- Form EIA-826, “Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report”
- Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”
- Form EIA-860M, “Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report”
- Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Power Industry Report”
- Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report”

Subject: United States Department of Energy – EIA Annual Data Collection, Form EIA-411

Dear Respondent:

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA), Internet Data Collection (IDC) system is now ready for the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) to report the annual electric data for the year 2007. The NERC is required to file **Form EIA-411**, "**Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report"** for all regions**.** The data are due no later than April 30, 2008 to the NERC who will submit the regional reports to the EIA by July 15, 2008. The EIA electric surveys are a mandatory collection under the authority of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Non-respondents and late filers are subject to financial penalties. The EIA encourages NERC to file all data using the IDC system.

If the NERC staff are currently registered in the IDC system for secure electronic access with a Single Sign-On (SSO) account, they can login to the IDC system at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login and enter their User ID and Password to access the Form EIA-411 survey. If staff are registered and have forgotten their password, but know the User ID, they can reset their password. Log on to the IDC system at the website listed above. Type the User ID and click on Forgot Your Password. Follow the prompts and you will be allowed to reset your password. Please pay special attention to the password rules and be sure to record the new password. If the NERC staff needs assistance resetting the password, please call the Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or contact us via e-mail at: cneafhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov. The Form EIA-411 will not be available for use by individual respondents; only corporate NERC headquarters can file this information.

If staff from the NERC is not registered, please contact the CNEAF Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or via e-mail. Please choose only one method of contact for the CNEAF Help Center, either telephone or e-mail. Please do not do both.

Edits have been built into the IDC system to assist the NERC in providing accurate data. In order to successfully submit the forms, the NERC staff must run the edits and address the warning messages for all flagged data by either correcting and/or commenting on each of the flagged data elements. Please go to the Error Log and click on the "Run EIA-411 Edits" button. Once you have corrected and/or commented on the appropriate edit flags, you should be able to submit your data by pressing the "Submit" button. If your data are accepted you should receive a message stating that your data have been successfully sent with the current date.

The timely submission of Form EIA-411 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXX
Survey Manager
Electric Power Division
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
Energy Information Administration

Subject: United States Department of Energy – EIA Annual Data Collection, Form EIA-826

Dear Respondent:

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA), Internet Data Collection (IDC) system is now ready for you to report your electric data for the year 2008. You are required to file **Form EIA-826**, "**Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report.**" The survey is due no later than 30 calendar days following the close of the reporting month. For example, if reporting data for February, the survey is due on March 30, 2008. The EIA electric surveys are a mandatory collection under the authority of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Non-respondents and late filers are subject to financial penalties. The EIA encourages you to file your data using our IDC system.

If you are currently registered in the IDC system for secure electronic access with a Single Sign-On (SSO) account, you can login to the IDC system at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login and enter your User ID and Password to access your EIA surveys. If you are registered and have forgotten your password, but know the User ID, you can reset your password. Log on to the IDC system at the website listed above. Type your User ID and click on Forgot Your Password. Follow the prompts and you will be allowed to reset your password. Please pay special attention to the password rules and be sure to record your new password. If you need assistance resetting your password, please call the Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or contact us via e-mail at: cneafhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov.

If you are not registered, please contact the CNEAF Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or via e-mail. Please choose only one method of contact for the CNEAF Help Center, either telephone or e-mail. Please do not do both.

Edits have been built into the IDC system to assist you in providing accurate data. In order to successfully submit your forms, you must run the edits and address the warning messages for all flagged data by either correcting and/or commenting on each of the flagged data elements. Please go to the Error Log and click on the "Run EIA-826 Edits" button. Once you have corrected and/or commented on the appropriate edit flags, you should be able to submit your data by pressing the "Submit" button. If your data are accepted you should receive a message stating that your data have been successfully sent with the current date.

The timely submission of Form EIA-826 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXX
Survey Manager
Electric Power Division
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
Energy Information Administration

Subject: United States Department of Energy – EIA Annual Data Collection, Form EIA-860

Dear Respondent:

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA), Internet Data Collection (IDC) system is now ready for you to report your annual electric data for the year 2007. You are required to file **Form EIA-860**, "**Annual Electric Generator Report."** The survey is due no later than February 15, 2008. The EIA electric surveys are a mandatory collection under the authority of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Non-respondents and late filers are subject to financial penalties. The EIA encourages you to file your data using our IDC system.

If you are currently registered in the IDC system for secure electronic access with a Single Sign-On (SSO) account, you can login to the IDC system at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login and enter your User ID and Password to access your EIA surveys. If you are registered and have forgotten your password, but know the User ID, you can reset your password. Log on to the IDC system at the website listed above. Type your User ID and click on Forgot Your Password. Follow the prompts and you will be allowed to reset your password. Please pay special attention to the password rules and be sure to record your new password. If you need assistance resetting your password, please call the Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or contact us via e-mail at: cneafhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov.

If you are not registered, please contact the CNEAF Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or via e-mail. Please choose only one method of contact for the CNEAF Help Center, either telephone or e-mail. Please do not do both.

Edits have been built into the IDC system to assist you in providing accurate data. In order to successfully submit your forms, you must run the edits and address the warning messages for all flagged data by either correcting and/or commenting on each of the flagged data elements. Please go to the Error Log and click on the "Run EIA-860 Edits" button. Once you have corrected and/or commented on the appropriate edit flags, you should be able to submit your data by pressing the "Submit" button. If your data are accepted you should receive a message stating that your data have been successfully sent with the current date.

The timely submission of Form EIA-860 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXXX
Survey Manager
Electric Power Division
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
Energy Information Administration

Subject: United States Department of Energy – EIA Annual Data Collection, Form EIA-860M

Dear Respondent:

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA), Internet Data Collection (IDC) system is now ready for you to report your electric data for the year 2008. You may be required to file **Form EIA-860M**, "**Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report."** Respondents who are required to complete this form are all Form EIA-860 ("Annual Electric Generator Report") respondents who have indicated in a previous filing to EIA that they either (a) have a proposed new generator scheduled to start commercial operation within the next 12 months, or (b) have an existing generator scheduled for retirement within the next 12 months, or (c) have an existing generator with a major modification scheduled for completion within 1 month. The status information provided on the Form EIA-860M should be the status of the generator as of the end of the reporting period. The report is due by the 15th day of the month following the data reporting period. The EIA electric surveys are a mandatory collection under the authority of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Non-respondents and late filers are subject to financial penalties. The EIA encourages you to file your data using our IDC system.

If you are currently registered in the IDC system for secure electronic access with a Single Sign-On (SSO) account, you can login to the IDC system at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login and enter your User ID and Password to access your EIA surveys. If you are registered and have forgotten your password, but know the User ID, you can reset your password. Log on to the IDC system at the website listed above. Type your User ID and click on Forgot Your Password. Follow the prompts and you will be allowed to reset your password. Please pay special attention to the password rules and be sure to record your new password. If you need assistance resetting your password, please call the Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or contact us via e-mail at: cneafhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov.

If you are not registered, please contact the CNEAF Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or via e-mail. Please choose only one method of contact for the CNEAF Help Center, either telephone or e-mail. Please do not do both.

Edits have been built into the IDC system to assist you in providing accurate data. In order to successfully submit your forms, you must run the edits and address the warning messages for all flagged data by either correcting and/or commenting on each of the flagged data elements. Please go to the Error Log and click on the "Run EIA-860M Edits" button. Once you have corrected and/or commented on the appropriate edit flags, you should be able to submit your data by pressing the "Submit" button. If your data are accepted you should receive a message stating that your data have been successfully sent with the current date.

The timely submission of Form EIA-860M by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXXX
Survey Manager
Electric Power Division
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
Energy Information Administration

Subject: United States Department of Energy – EIA Annual Data Collection, Form EIA-861

Dear Respondent:

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA), Internet Data Collection (IDC) system is now ready for you to report your annual electric data for the year 2007. You are required to file **Form EIA-861**, "**Annual Electric Power Industry Report.**" The survey is due no later than April 30, 2008. The EIA electric surveys are a mandatory collection under the authority of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Non-respondents and late filers are subject to financial penalties. The EIA encourages you to file your data using our IDC system.

If you are currently registered in the IDC system for secure electronic access with a Single Sign-On (SSO) account, you can login to the IDC system at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login and enter your User ID and Password to access your EIA surveys. If you are registered and have forgotten your password, but know the User ID, you can reset your password. Log on to the IDC system at the website listed above. Type your User ID and click on Forgot Your Password. Follow the prompts and you will be allowed to reset your password. Please pay special attention to the password rules and be sure to record your new password. If you need assistance resetting your password, please call the Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or contact us via e-mail at: cneafhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov.

If you are not registered, please contact the CNEAF Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or via e-mail. Please choose only one method of contact for the CNEAF Help Center, either telephone or e-mail. Please do not do both.

Edits have been built into the IDC system to assist you in providing accurate data. In order to successfully submit your forms, you must run the edits and address the warning messages for all flagged data by either correcting and/or commenting on each of the flagged data elements. Please go to the Error Log and click on the "Run EIA-861 Edits" button. Once you have corrected and/or commented on the appropriate edit flags, you should be able to submit your data by pressing the "Submit" button. If your data are accepted you should receive a message stating that your data have been successfully sent with the current date.

The timely submission of Form EIA-861 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXXX
Survey Manager
Electric Power Division
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
Energy Information Administration

Subject: United States Department of Energy – EIA Annual Data Collection, Form EIA-923 (Annual)

Dear Respondent:

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA), Internet Data Collection (IDC) system is now ready for you to report your annual electric data for the year 2007. You are required to annually file **Form EIA-923**, **"Power Plant Operations Report."** The survey is due no later than March 30, 2008. The EIA electric surveys are a mandatory collection under the authority of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Non-respondents and late filers are subject to financial penalties. The EIA encourages you to file your data using our IDC system.

If you are currently registered in the IDC system for secure electronic access with a Single Sign-On (SSO) account, you can login to the IDC system at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login and enter your User ID and Password to access your EIA surveys. If you are registered and have forgotten your password, but know the User ID, you can reset your password. Log on to the IDC system at the website listed above. Type your User ID and click on Forgot Your Password. Follow the prompts and you will be allowed to reset your password. Please pay special attention to the password rules and be sure to record your new password. If you need assistance resetting your password, please call the Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or contact us via e-mail at: cneafhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov.

If you are not registered, please contact the CNEAF Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or via e-mail. Please choose only one method of contact for the CNEAF Help Center, either telephone or e-mail. Please do not do both.

Edits have been built into the IDC system to assist you in providing accurate data. In order to successfully submit your forms, you must run the edits and address the warning messages for all flagged data by either correcting and/or commenting on each of the flagged data elements. Please go to the Error Log and click on the "Run EIA-923 Edits" button. Once you have corrected and/or commented on the appropriate edit flags, you should be able to submit your data by pressing the "Submit" button. If your data are accepted you should receive a message stating that your data have been successfully sent with the current date.

The timely submission of Form EIA-923 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXXX
Survey Manager
Electric Power Division
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
Energy Information Administration

Subject: United States Department of Energy – EIA Annual Data Collection, Form EIA-923 (Monthly)

Dear Respondent:

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA), Internet Data Collection (IDC) system is now ready for you to report your electric data for the year 2008. You are required to file a monthly **Form EIA-923**, "Power Plant Operations Report**."** The survey is due no later than the last day of the month following the reporting period. The EIA electric surveys are a mandatory collection under the authority of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275). Non-respondents and late filers are subject to financial penalties. The EIA encourages you to file your data using our IDC system.

If you are currently registered in the IDC system for secure electronic access with a Single Sign-On (SSO) account, you can login to the IDC system at: https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login and enter your User ID and Password to access your EIA surveys. If you are registered and have forgotten your password, but know the User ID, you can reset your password. Log on to the IDC system at the website listed above. Type your User ID and click on Forgot Your Password. Follow the prompts and you will be allowed to reset your password. Please pay special attention to the password rules and be sure to record your new password. If you need assistance resetting your password, please call the Help Center at (202) 586-9595 or contact us via e-mail at: cneafhelpcenter@eia.doe.gov.

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Survey Manager
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Energy Information Administration